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STILL SEARCHING FOR MISSING JACK BENEDICT

No Trace of the Athens Man After He Left Greenville, S.C.

DID HE FALL FROM THE TRAIN

While on the Trip from Greenville to Spartanburg, S. C.?

THE HACKMAN STICKS TO HIS STORY

That He Carried Benedict from Hotel to Train and Saw Him Depart. Searching Party Being Added to Daily and Hunt Will Be Kept Up.

BY JOS: OHL.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 31.—(Special.)—The mystery of mysteries is the disappearance of John A. Benedict.

In the heart of a thriving little city, in the broad light of day, a business man, sane and sober, and of sterling integrity, suddenly disappears as if swept from the face of the earth, and despite the strenuous searchings of hundreds of interested friends and acquaintances not a single trace of him can be found.

Today the territory comprising the Piedmont section of South Carolina has been scoured as thoroughly as it is possible to scour it within twenty-four hours, and the whereabouts of Jack Benedict is as much a mystery as it has been every hour since 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 23d of May.

The last seen of Jack Benedict, so far as authentic testimony is concerned, was that Tuesday afternoon. The last heard from him was sent at the same time. On his arrival at Greenville from Greenwood, where he had been, he drove from the depot to the Mansion house and immediately after his arrival there he wrote Mrs. Benedict a short letter outlining his movements during the next two or three days as he then saw them. In this letter he said:

> Am just in and am starting out in the country at once. Shall be gone probably all day tomorrow and come back and work here on Thursday. Can't say just when I will get home, probably Friday noon. It is awfully cold here. I could use my overcoat. It is so rainy that I am leaving that straw pack here and am not carrying anything but my umbrella.

What became of Mr. Benedict after he wrote that letter is not at all clear. Last night after his interview with the Greenville hackmen and the chief of police, Dr. White felt satisfied that Mr. Benedict had left Greenville on the limited train at 5:30 for Spartanburg, either to stop here or go on to some point on the branch road which runs to Columbia. This idea has its basis in the statement made by one of the hackmen, and corroborated by another, that he had carried the man who owned that straw pack to the depot for the limited train.

Acting upon this, Dr. White came to Spartanburg and went down as far as Jonesville, following a clew which gave Lockhart mills, near that place, as the objective point of the man who has disappeared. This proved, however, to be a worthless clew and the idea that Mr. Benedict ever got as far as Jonesville has been thoroughly dispelled. What did become of him?

Did He Fall from Train?

Of course without any further evidence than we now possess, there is nothing for it but to speculate as to his movements. Tonight the theory which finds the first place in Dr. White's mind is that Benedict did start from Greenville for Spartanburg and that somewhere after leaving Greenville, in some way, he fell from the train. To have made such a fall with the limited running at its forty or more miles an hour would, it seems, mean instant death. No such death has been reported by the railroad hands who have passed over the track each day since that Tuesday. There is about one chance in one thousand that a man falling from a train like that would happen to fall in one of a few streams which cross the track. Of course it might be that he did this, and that his body is now concealed in the water. The chances are even less that a man making such a fall could come out of it alive, and yet men have come out alive from even worse experiences. It is possible that the man may have been stunned or severely injured by the fall and afterwards made his way to some shelter, some house where the people have been unable either to ascertain his identity or to communicate the fact to his friends.

These are all possibilities. Another possibility, and by a good many of the searchers it is considered a probability, is that Mr. Benedict never did take that train, but that what he meant when he said in his letter: "Am starting out in the country at once," was that he was going to drive across the country in some vehicle, and that he did start upon such a drive. Of course what happened to him after that is also all guesswork.

Mind May Be Deranged.

Still another theory, and it is one always advanced in such cases as this, although there seems absolutely nothing to warrant in this case, is a sudden derangement of the mind which would result in wandering about aimlessly, and as the result of which the subject might turn up anywhere from Maine to California. There are, of course, many instances on record of cases just like this, and an unknown purchaser of a ticket from Greenville to Old Point Comfort is mentioned as lending color to this theory.

Dr. Sam Benedict reached here today from Richmond. Tonight he is at Greenville and has had another long talk with the hackman who told of carrying Jack Benedict to the depot. He still sticks to his story. He says that he and his passenger, whom he believes to have been Mr. Benedict, talked a good deal going down to the depot and made a quasi engagement for the next day, Wednesday, when the passenger would return to Greenville, and he would like to be driven about the country some. The driver says he took the man to the depot and saw him purchase a ticket. He remained at the depot for some time after the train had gone and is certain that this passenger went off on the train. Of course he may not have been Jack Benedict, but both Dr. White and Dr. Benedict are tonight inclined to the belief that it was he.

Searching Along Railroad.

Acting on this supposition, and the further belief that his disappearance under the circumstances can only be attributed to such accident as falling from the train, a thorough search of the Southern railway roadbed between Greenville and Spartanburg and the country contiguous to it is to be begun early tomorrow morning. Captain Stovall, who was conductor on that limited train, came through here this evening. He had a sort of a recollection of such a passenger, but it is not a distinctive one. The same is true of Captain Camp, the conductor on the Columbia branch. Both were here tonight and after a close study of Mr. Benedict's face, as it was shown in the cut in today's Constitution and also in a photograph which Dr. White has, they were still unable to give anything like a definite identification. That Greenville hackman, however, says that Mr. Benedict wore a derby hat and carried a small valise. Mr. Benedict's letter, written as he was leaving the hotel at Greenville, would seem to indicate that he had not made a purchase of a valise at that time, and did not expect to. There is, however, one circumstance tending to corroborate the valise story, that is, that an examination of the contents of Mr. Benedict's straw pack, or telescope, shows that two articles had been taken from it. These were his pistol and his traveling cap. To go to the Lockhart mills meant a cross-country drive of fourteen miles and it is highly probable that any man, under the circumstances, would have preferred to have his pistol with him. Of course it may be that he got the valise primarily to carry the pistol and a few other necessary articles. If he went it is evident that his idea was to be gone only over night. As to the derby, the negro may be mistaken. In all other points the identification seems to fit the description and tonight those most deeply interested in the fate of the splendid young Georgian incline strongly to the belief and the fear that a fall from the train is the solution of the disappearance mystery.

Dr. White took up the search today here at Spartanburg. He came over on the early morning train and was met at the depot by Hon. Bob Gantt, who had been actively at work during the evening and last night searching by means of telephones and through friends the various mills in this county. There are many of them and the field is one in which Mr. Benedict would naturally have devoted some time, but the efforts to find any clew to his mysterious disappearance here were even more fruitless than those at Greenville had been.

Only a Slight Clew.

The only semblance of a clew was that given by a gentleman who was at the limited train on the Tuesday night when Mr. Benedict is supposed to have been on the train. This gentleman, Mr. Ravenel, was at the depot with his mother, who was leaving the city. When given a description of the missing man he thought he saw such a man get off the train on its arrival and get back on again as the train started off. The reason he was impressed enough to remember the incident was that the man he had in mind had to run to catch the train, which started while he was not looking at it.

That particular train killed two people in the suburbs of Spartanburg and for that reason the people here remember it. These were an old woman and her son who were sitting on the track in a cut just outside the city. It was near their home and the evidence at the coroner's inquest was that they were under the influence of liquor and had failed to respond to ample warnings. Of course this has nothing whatever to do with the case of Mr. Benedict except that it was thought by those looking for him that he might have got off the train at the time and failed to get back on. A further search, however, in which the chief of police took an active part revealed no indications whatever of the presence of any of the passengers.

Dr. White's theory when he heard of the departure of Mr. Benedict from Greenville was that he came by the way of Spartanburg to reach some of the mills near here. All the mills in this county and immediate vicinity are connected by long distance telephones except one near the road which runs from here to Columbia. This is the Lockhart mill, on the Broad river about fifteen miles from the railroad. When he could learn absolutely nothing of Mr. Benedict being at any of the other mills Dr. White thought that he might have gone to these Lockhart mills, and as a visit there involved a drive across the country, he felt rather strongly that the sequel to the mystery was to be found off there. He was strengthened in this belief by information received from Mr. J. H. McWhirter, one of the leading merchants of Jonesville, which is the station nearest the Lockhart mills. Mr. McWhirter telegraphed that on the day when Mr. Benedict was supposed to have been there there was a stranger who, to some extent, answered the description. This man had taken a team and had driven over to the mills, spending the night at Jonesville.

Story of Mr. McWhirter.

Dr. Sam Benedict reached Spartanburg at 11:40 o'clock, coming here from Richmond, where he has been attending an important medical congress. At 11:45 o'clock he and Dr. White took the train for Jonesville. When they reached there Mr. McWhirter was waiting for them. He told of the visit of the stranger who had stopped at his house. He does not keep a regular hotel, and therefore keeps no register, but his house is one at which travelers can find accommodation.

It did not take the Georgians long to become convinced that what had seemed to be a good clew to the solution of the mystery, so close to their hearts, was no clew at all. The man who had visited Jonesville had gone over to the mills for the purpose of putting in an ice plant. He was not John Benedict.

So the searchers returned to Spartanburg and began their work anew. They became convinced that if Mr. Benedict had left Greenville on the limited train on Tuesday night, May 23d, as everything indicated, he had gone further up the road. Whether it was to some of the other mill towns, such as Gaffneys, Blacksburg or Gastonia, or whether he had gone through to Charlotte, as he had indicated a purpose to do if he could find time; or whether, as they had begun to fear, there had been some terrible mental break down and he had wandered off aimlessly, they were of course all at sea. All they could do was to renew the telegraphic inquiries of the various news in the South Carolina district and to extend those inquiries in other directions. Several telegrams were sent to Charlotte. In one of his early letters home Mr. Benedict had said that if he could find the time he would like very much to run up to Charlotte, believing that by so doing he could get a lot of pointers about the particular business in which he was engaged which would be of value to him. Dr. White had telegraphed Charlotte last night and got a response from the chief of police that no man by the name of Benedict had registered at any of the hotels there on the 23d. The aid of friends in Charlotte was sought and a further search was made, but so far this search has been unavailable.

Difficulty in Describing.

The only other suggestion which Dr. White received at Greenville came from the ticket agent there, who told of having sold a ticket to Old Point Comfort to some man answering in a general way the description of Mr. Benedict. The man had asked the price of a round trip ticket, but

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JOE CANNON TO BE PUT UP FOR SPEAKER

Hopkins May Be Abandoned by the Illinois Republicans and "Uncle Joe" Substituted.

WHY THIS STEP IS PROBABLE

Movement for Cannon Is Very Quiet, but Is Progressing and His Friends Are Working Hard.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT HAS BEEN MADE

That "Honest Joe" Is To Be Taken Up Instead of Hopkins, but Cannon Is Ambitious To Fill Speaker's Chair—Hobart at White House.

Washington, May 31.—(Special.)—Within the past twenty-four hours information has been received here by a well-known western congressman to the effect that the Illinois republican delegation may have to abandon Mr. Hopkins and take "Honest Uncle Joe" Cannon as its candidate for the speakership. The unexpected strength shown by General Henderson in Wisconsin has had a very depressing effect upon some of the Hopkins boomers.

The reasons assigned for the bringing out of Cannon are supposed to be national in their character. In view of the charges of extravagance which will surely be made against the present administration, in the coming campaign, and the growing impression that Mr. Reed will no longer stand in the way of certain questionable pieces of legislation, it is regarded as good politics to place a man like Cannon in the speaker's chair.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon is not the most popular man in congress because he has felt obliged, on many occasions, to block the passage of measures which, on their face, were but pure and simple raids upon the national treasury. His long experience, his rigid and well established honesty of purpose, in addition to the fact that throughout his long association with the annual appropriation bills he has remained a poor man, are some of the reasons used for putting him forward as the candidate upon whom the western representatives might profitably concentrate their energies and votes. His presence in the speaker's chair will, it is claimed, be excellent campaign assurance that there will, at least, be economy in the public expenditures while he presides over the house.

Hopkins Not Gaining Strength.

The cannon movement is being loaded very quietly and with great caution in order to avert premature explosion. At present Mr. Hopkins is the recognized candidate of the Illinois delegation, and it would not be courteous for Mr. Cannon or his friends to make any public demonstration until it becomes apparent that Mr. Hopkins cannot succeed. It is admitted that Mr. Hopkins is not gaining any strength as the campaign progresses, and the rapid growth of the Henderson boom is causing considerable uneasiness among those western members who, early in the game, pledged themselves to support Mr. Hopkins.

One of the "doubting Thomases" remarked to me yesterday that he hoped Mr. Hopkins would relieve him from his pledge in time to get on the band wagon of the winner, "for," said he, "I have been on the losing side in three speakership contests and I do not care to get adrift upon a cake of political ice and be left to freeze to death."

Although Mr. Cannon has not formally entered the race, it is well known to his intimate friends that he would consider his public career complete if he could reach the speaker's chair. Personally, he is not as popular with the members as either General Henderson or Mr. Sherman, of New York. Both of these men are good mixers on both sides of the house, while Mr. Cannon, by reason of his position as chairman of the committee on appropriations, has made some enemies by antagonizing appropriations which he regarded as shady. He has generally been able to perform that unpleasant duty in the most inoffensive manner possible, under the circumstances, so that even the victims of his opposition were obliged to acknowledge that he was acting upon his honest convictions. It is said that Hopkins and Henderson will continue in the race until it becomes apparent that neither of them can win, when the Cannon proposition will be brought to the front with a view to concentrating the western forces. In the meantime the friends of Mr. Sherman are industriously at their work, and it is claimed that the Utica statesman has at his back the great power of the republican party, which usually dominates the policy of the republican organization. It is gen-

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MARCHAND IS HAILED AS THE ONE GREAT FRENCHMAN

Republican Hero Will Reach Paris from Toulon Today After Triumphant Landing.

GREAT RECEPTION PREPARED

The Government Will Take Care To Exclude the Nationalists.

ANTI-DREYFUSITES NOT CONVINCED

The Speech of M. Ballot de Beaupre in Defense of the Devil's Island Victim Has Created a Sensation Throughout the Whole of France.

By Emily Crawford.

Paris, May 31.—The French love heroes. Some millions of them look out for a hero as the Jews look out for a Messiah. They are inclined to regard Marchand as such a man and he has many qualities befitting the character.

M. Forain, the caricaturist, has taken him the gold medal voted by the black and white artists. Telegraphing him his impressions, he says:

> Marchand is a noble man of God's creation. He looks a man whose heroism has been constantly and victoriously tested. He is a man of few words, but the little he says is packed with expression. One can see that he is straight, unsophisticated and superior to the petty sides of life. His countenance is of ineffable sweetness, but careworn, and in his thoughtful moods, severe and almost stern. His eyes are dreamy—the eyes of one used to reading a wide horizon and wondering what is behind.

The government is taking care not to let Marchand be gobbled by the nationalists. The director of the railway terminus where he will arrive in Paris tomorrow has accordingly been instructed to exclude the public from the station and only to admit the representatives of the ministers of the colonies and of marines, of the military governor of Paris, of the army and navy club, whose guests the Marchand mission will be during their stay in Paris; of the geographical society or of any other constituted bodies qualified to claim admission. Relations of the members of the mission who can show police passes will be admitted, but the police have received instructions to prevent the presentation of flowers and to request those who wish to present them to send them to the secretary of the Army and Navy Club.

Marchand made two speeches at Toulon. They were short and to the point. They had the ring of sincerity and will enhance his popularity. One will make him the idol of the non-commissioned officers, he having in justice to those of his mission paid a tribute of admiration that must gratify the whole class.

An Idol of Republicans.

Marchand is regarded by emotional people as the victim of parliamentary republicanism, and he doubtless thinks so himself. He is to meet with unusual honors tomorrow at the ministry of marine, where he is to enter by the grand door, opening on the Rue Royale, and to be received at once by the minister, M. Lockroy. After an hour's conversation he will be chief guest at a luncheon given in his honor. The other guests will be vice admirals, generals of marine, divisions of marine artillery, the minister of the colonies, M. Guillain, and senators and deputies prominently connected with marine and colonial affairs.

The medal which Mozieres tore from the government in the chamber of deputies will be presented at dessert. M. Del Casse, the foreign minister, once said to Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador to France, "there is no Marchand mission." But on the medal is the inscription, "The Marchand Mission; from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, 1896 to 1899."

The government, in promoting Marchand from captain to major, refrained from speaking of the march on the Nile. This omission was to avoid inflicting a "pin prick" on Queen Victoria. "From the Atlantic to the Red Sea," includes the Nile.

Anti-Semites Not Convinced.

The anti-Dreyfusites are not convinced by the declaration of M. Ballot de Beaupre that Esterhazy is the traitor. Indeed, they are all the more obstinate in refusing to admit that Dreyfus is innocent, but people are so tired of the affair that by the time Dreyfus has returned to France angry sessions will probably have subsided.

The nationalist attacks on President Loubet are hotter than they were yesterday, but they will not come to much. The general situation is solid, if France keeps out of war, and this the republic wishes to do. All danger of war with England is over, thanks to M. Del Casse, and there is no immediate danger of war with Germany, although the talk of General Herve at the De Roulede trial may irritate the Germans. A delegation of the senate has called on M. Loubet to ask what the government thinks of Herve's utterances.

The acquittal of De Roulede and Marcel-Harbert is made to seem a stamp in the face of the president. De Roulede is popular because he is the author of "Songs of a Soldier," and is thought to be a disinterested patriot. His counsel, Mantre Falateuf, with great art, is constantly dragging in M. Loubet as a "Panamaist." His drift was to find in the presidential election an excuse for De Roulede's call upon General Roget to march on the Elysee. A deeper reason was to inflict a blow on the republic, and especially upon the president, who insists that the government must not meddle with the Dreyfus case, but must leave it to the court of cassation.

The anti-Dreyfus journals celebrate the acquittal this evening by illuminating. They announce on their window panes, with limelight effects, the acquittal and "Loubet's discomfiture."

The boulevards are crowded and noisy, but not stormy. The verdict for De Roulede and Marcel-Habert will heighten the enthusiasm for Marchand, but as no important election is imminent, and no war in prospect, all this does not signify.

GOVERNOR IS HARD TO GET.

REPUBLICANS OF OHIO WILL MEET TODAY.

The Leading Forces Will Seek To Take Control of the State Convention.

Columbus, O., May 31.—With Senators Foraker and Hanna, the Ohio congressmen and other leaders all here tonight, the indications are that there may be two imposing slates on the state ticket arranged before the republican state convention assembles tomorrow, but nothing definite can be learned as to the combination tonight.

OPEN REBELLION IS FOUND.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF REVOLUTION IN HAVANA.

A Wealthy Merchant Admits Contributing to the Popular Fund.

Havana, May 31.—The military administration has been informed that a conspicuous leader of the late military assembly recently collected thirty centens from a wealthy Spanish merchant in this city, representing that it was a contribution to a revolutionary fund.

The merchant gave the money on the assurance that it would secure him a favorable status with the possible future government. Then, in order to secure favor with the Americans, he revealed to them what he knew.

The extent, design and cause of the proposed rebellion are only known to the Americans through this informant, and whether there is any further foundation for the suggestion cannot be ascertained from the merchant, as he was told that nothing would be attempted for several months.

D'ARCOS PRESENTED FRIDAY.

Spanish Minister Reaches Washington with His Family.

Washington, May 31.—The new Spanish minister, Duke d'Arcos, and the Duchess d'Arcos arrived here at 6:10 o'clock this evening, and for the first time since Minister Polo demanded his passports and retired just before the outbreak of the war, the Spanish government was directly represented in Washington by one of its own countrymen.

Accompanying the duke were Secretaries Riano and Pastor. The formal presentation at the white house is likely to take place Friday next, just before the cabinet meeting.

NO DANGER OF GENERAL SPREAD

Sporadic Case in New Orleans Excites No Fear.

Mobile, Ala., May 31.—State Health Officer Sanders, who went to New Orleans on receipt of news of the Grillo case of yellow fever, has made no public report, but it is unofficially known that he approves of measures taken in New Orleans to guard against the spread of the disease and apprehends no danger from that source. It is believed Alabama will not quarantine and local authorities are following out the Atlanta agreement not to quarantine on a spasmodic case.

THE PRINCE WANTED AT HOME.

Diet of Saxe-Coburg Sends for Their Future Ruler.

Gotha, May 31.—The diet has resolved that Prince Arthur of Connaught, heir presumptive to the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, be called as soon as possible to take up his residence in the Duchies, receive a German education and become personally acquainted with the conditions of his new home.

Several of the speakers protested against the idea of the land and people of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha being treated as mere family heritages.

Minister of State von Stringe urged that the matter be referred to a committee, but the diet refused to agree to this.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS MEETS.

Nearly Every State in the West Is Represented at Wichita.

Wichita, Kan., May 31.—The tenth annual session of the tran-Mississippi commercial congress opened here this morning with 300 delegates in attendance. Two hundred are expected tomorrow. Nearly every state and territory west of the Mississippi is represented.

A resolution introduced by Lewis, of Oklahama, condemns Edward Atkinson, of Boston, for his pamhhlet against the war in the Philippines and asks the national congress to encourage the exportation of negroes to the Philippines.

M. HABERT WAS ACQUITTED.

Court of Assize Discusses the Damaging Charge.

Paris, May 31.—M. De Roulede and M. Marcel-Habert, who have been on trial before the assize court here on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, were acquitted today.

SURGEON GENERAL OFFERS AID.

Marine Hospital Is Notified of Fever in New Orleans.

Washington, May 31.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received confirmation of the development of a case of yellow fever in New Orleans, but no additional information has come to him. As precautionary measures he has tendered Drs. Van Ezdorf, Carter and Murray to assist the New Orleans authorities.

ENTHUSIASM ATTENDS THE MEETING OF BIMETALLISTS

Altgeld Makes an Address of Unusual Strength and Urges Renewed Efforts.

NATIONAL FIGURES PRESENT

Bryan Enters the Hall While Altgeld Is on the Floor.

PRES. TARVIN MAKES STRONG SPEECH

At a Banquet Last Evening Mr. Bryan Responded to Toast, "The Democratic Party," and Scored One of His Greatest Successes.

Louisville, Ky., May 31.—The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, is holding its third annual convention in this city. Macauley's theater, the scene of the gathering of the white metal hosts, was profusely decorated when the convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

A likeness of William J. Bryan was suspended from the fly over the speaker's stand, while pictures of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson hung from the two upper boxes. The national colors in flags and bunting completely covered the walls of the theater, presenting an inviting and artistic appearance, while a brass bank played the national airs at intervals.

Prominent among the delegates and visitors were men whose words have been of national significance, and what was lacking numerically was seemingly supplied by the augmented enthusiasm of those in attendance, for when President Tarvin, of the Bimetallics League, began his annual address the lower floor was only comfortably filled, while the balcony was only partially occupied and the gallery entirely deserted.

The boxes were occupied by ladies, wives and daughters of the delegates. But as the convention progressed the crowd increased until perhaps 1,000 people were in the theater.

Convention Called to Order.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Chairman Semonin, of the local committee, who introduced Mayor Weaver of Louisville. He extended a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates, told them that the key to the city was in their possession and that their work would be well done if they indorsed Bryan for president in 1900.

At the conclusion of his address, Judge J. P. Tarvin, of Covington, Ky., president of the bimetalic league, was introduced and spoke at considerable length. His remarks were at times received with the greatest enthusiasm, any reference to a re-affirmation of the Chicago platform, or an indorsement of William J. Bryan as the presidential nominee being the signal for vociferous applause.

President Tarvin's speech was of more than passing national significance, as it presages what is to happen, if a tenor of the delegates assembled is a fair criterion of the sentiment prevailing in their respective districts, for when he declared that bimetallism and the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as was enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896 would be the paramount issue in the presidential campaign of 1900 regardless of the efforts to have the question of trusts supplant it, it met with an outburst of applause that indicated an overwhelming approval of the utterances of the speaker. It was evident, too, from the reception of all references to the Nebraska statesman that resolutions will be adopted indorsing his candidacy for the presidential nomination and that incorporated in the resolution will be a reaffirmation of the principles as outlined in the Chicago platform.

Ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn was to have spoken this afternoon, but he was detained at home on account of the illness of his wife.

Following Judge Tarvin, Congressman James M. Robinson, of Indiana, made an impromptu speech. In reference to the coming campaign of 1900, the speaker said that it lay with the democratic party to name the victor and that they would make a great mistake if they did not select Mr. Bryan. The votes which Mr. Bryan got in 1896, he said, were only pledged on the part of the voters to carry the standard of bimetallism to a triumphant finish in our next national election. These pledges, he said, were still fresh in the hearts of all champions of the silver cause and needed no reiteration.

Evening Session Begins.

The delegates were late in reassembling for the evening session, and it was after 8 o'clock before the convention got down to business.

President Tarvin introduced the Hon. Flavius J. Van Vorhis, of Indianapolis, whom he said had given forty years of his life in defending the principles as enunciated by the republican party.

The Indiana statesman was heartily cheered when he arose to address the convention.

The speaker at once entered into a discussion of the financial question, saying it was the problem of progress and of liberty. It is a question of the greatest moment, he said, to the people of this republic. He reviewed the question from its inception, touching upon the evils, which, he contended, followed a concentration of

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NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT GIVEN OUT

Abstract of Commission Favors Construction at Once.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

Commissioners Differ as to the Cost of the Big Undertaking.

$118,000,000 IS THE MAJORITY ESTIMATE

Colonel Hains Takes Issue with His Colleagues and Estimates Expenses Much Greater.

Washington, May 31.—The state department made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaraguan canal commission as presented by Admiral Walker, the head of the committee. The report itself, however, covers 136 type-written pages and is accompanied by eleven appendices. It is understood to be the intention of the president to submit the full report to congress at the beginning of the next session.

The report goes into minute details with respect to all details connected with the construction of the canal and says after mature deliberation the commission has adopted and estimated for the route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua, called Childs route, and from the lake to Greytown, called Lull route.

This line follows the bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retiro, crosses the western divide to the valley of the Lajas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan river it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos, thence in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico.

It requires but a single dam with regulating works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys, however, in general revealed better physical conditions than were hitherto supposed to exist, especially as to the amount of rock in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of construction.

To determine the proper unit prices for excavation, the average prices actually paid to contractors on the Chicago drainage canal, which represent cost of plant, prices paid for work done and contractors' profits," were taken. To these prices certain percentages were added for the difference in location, climate, etc. In obtaining the estimates for the cost of locks, the prices actually paid for building the government locks at Sault Ste Marie were taken and 33 per cent was added for the difference of location. After giving due weight to all the elements of this important question and with an earnest desire to reach logical conclusions based upon substantial facts, the commission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for not exceeding $118,113,790.

Colonel Hains concurs generally with the views of the other members of the commission, but his estimate of the cost is $134,818,308.

LIMIT ON STEEL IS TOO LOW.

WORK ON BATTLESHIPS MAY BE POSTPONED.

Carnegie Company and Others Say Armor Cannot Be Furnished at the Price.

Washington, May 31.—Bids were to have been opened by the navy department at noon today for armor for battleships, monitors and armored cruisers now authorized by law, but no bids were received within the price fixed by congress.

The Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Iron Company submitted statements that they were unable to furnish armor of the character required at the price fixed by congress. Burnstine Bros., of San Francisco, made a blanket offer to furnish all the armor required for $450 per ton, which, however, is above the limit fixed by congress. This limit was $400 for the seven ships authorized last year and $300 per ton for the ships authorized this year.

IMMENSE OUTPUT IN KLONDIKE.

Report Says the Gold Yield Will Be Greater Than Ever Before.

Seattle, Wash., May 31.—Advices from Dawson dated April 29th says that there are evidences of the most wonderful output yet recorded. Five thousand men are in waiting at Dawson to take the first boats up the river. Half of them are miners, who have from $5,000 to $50,000 each in dust.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has issued bills of lading on more than a million dollars' worth of gold that is to come out on one of the first river steamers.

The White Pass road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15th.

TROOPS LIKE THE PHILIPPINES.

4,000 Volunteers Ask To Be Mustered Out in the Islands.

New York, May 31.—A special to The Herald from Manila says that 4,000 of the volunteers now in the islands are reported to have signed a petition to the president and secretary of war praying that they receive their discharges in Manila instead of at the places of enlistment, and that they be allowed travel pay to the place of enlistment.

It was explained that they believe the Philippine islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes," and that they desired to remain "for the purpose of taking part in the development of the mining, agricultural and industrial resources of the islands."

The petition stated that in the event of favorable action by the government those signing it pledged their united support in upholding the laws and protecting the interests of the United States there and would, if so desired, become members of a national guard or such an organization as might be necessary for the best protection of American interests in the Philippines.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

STILL SEARCHING FOR JACK BENEDICT

Continued from First Page.

the agent could not sell him a round trip and so he bought a ticket one way. Telegrams had been sent to Norfolk and to Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe asking if any man by the name of Benedict, or any man answering his description, had been there. One great difficulty in this particular search is that the best description which can be given of John Benedict is such a one as a very great many people could easily fill. Men about six feet tall with brown hair and brown mustache and weighing in the neighborhood of 170 pounds—which is simply a medium weight for such a height—are not few. Neither is a dark serge suit a distinguishing characteristic this year when the minds of the tailors are running to serges, and no more unique is the fact that this particular man wore a derby hat and carried an alligator valise. It is not only possible, but highly probable, that several men answering this description were on the trains going out from Greenville on this particular day, and it is hardly likely that such a man would make enough of an impression upon a ticket agent who has hundreds of people to deal with that he would carry his face in memory for a week or ten days.

The distinguishing charactertistic of Mr. Benedict, that by which he was traced in Greenville, was the telescope in which he carried his clothes and which is now in Greenville. That was a peculiar telescope of light straw, such as one sees much of abroad, but which is of very great rarity in this country. It was by this telescope that the negro hackman in Greenville recalled having carried the man from the depot to the hotel and back again. Up to the time that the chief of police called the hackmen together and showed them this telescope there had been absolutely no clew to Mr. Benedict's movements, or rather there had been nothing at all to show that he had left Greenville by train. Up to that time Dr. White felt convinced that he had taken a buggy somewhere and had driven off to some of the mills in the surrounding country. There are, as you know, a great many of them all through this Piedmont section of South Carolina, and the last letter which Mr. Benedict wrote home told of his purpose to visit some of them away from the avenues of communication which would prevent his informing his family of his whereabouts for a couple of days. Of course Dr. White feared foul play. He and Dr. Benedict and all of those who have joined in the search are still fearful that the solution of the mysterious disappearance will be found in a tragedy. And yet it is very hard to believe in a murder of this particular character in this section of South Carolina, for it is a peaceful section, largely free from lawlessness. It is all speculation, of course, but both Dr. White and Dr. Benedict believe that Mr. Benedict has either been murdered or is desperately ill somewhere. In the latter instance he must be somewhere away from the usual avenues of communication, and it is very difficult to believe this possible, or rather to believe it possible that his identity would not be known by those around him.

A number of friends of the Benedicts and of Dr. White have been telegraphing messages of sympathy all day and there have been many tenders of aid from the people of this section, all of whom seem to be thoroughly stirred up over Mr. Benedict's disappearance. All day today several hundred people, not to exaggerate, were actively participating in this search. Every cotton mill man in this section is using his agents and customers and keeping the telephone and telegraph wires hot in the search for the missing man. Here in Spartanburg the searchers have had the active assistance of Hon. Bob Gantt, W. C. Carrington, Rev. Theo Bratton, Messrs. King and Briggs, Captain Charles Petty and a number of others.

ANXIETY IN ATHENS, GA.

MISSING MAN WAS VERY POPULAR IN HOME CITY.

Discussing Theories About His Disappearance—Chief Culp's Fruitless Search.

Athens, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Is John A. Benedict, cashier of the Exchange bank, dead or alive?

Is he wandering around Greenville, S. C., in a demented state?

Has he deliberately left home and gone to another section of the country?

Has he been murdered while going to one of the many country cotton mills near Greenville or Spartanburg?

These are questions that are being asked in this city every minute of the day and far into the night. It is the sole topic of conversation on all sides. You cannot strike up with a crowd that is not talking about it.

As fast as one theory is put up it is demolished. Then another theory is advanced and it is demolished, and on and on it goes, winding up always with the conclusion that Benedict is away and that is all that can be concluded about the affair.

The earth simply seems to have opened her bosom and swallowed him up. No traces of him can be found and his friends are beginning to despair of anything ever being heard of him again.

The utter absence of any motive for leaving Athens and not returning is what puzzles all and gives the disappearance of Mr. Benedict such a serious character. It is this that renders all his friends and relatives uneasy and prepares them to hear bad news at any moment.

The arrival of The Constitution today was eagerly awaited, as it was known that The Constitution had its correspondents in Greenville, Spartanburg and other South Carolina towns at work on the case, and the news as received from those points was quickly devoured.

Yet with all the effort that has been made and all the vigorous searching that is going on, no definite trace of Mr. Benedict is to be found.

Mrs. Benedict Prostrated.

Mrs. Benedict is prostrated today on account of the continued absence of her husband and the fears she entertains for his safety. She is very deeply devoted to him and the bare fear that he has lost his life or is insane has driven her almost to distraction. In fact, she has about given up all hope and her nervous system is greatly shattered.

The suspense has been terrible. The waiting for news from her husband has been an experience of torture. Very little sleep has come to her in many hours and she is almost completely exhausted. It is not known how serious the effect of this intense strain will be upon her. It is a case where all the sympathies of the community are with her.

Relative's Husband Was Drowned.

Another matter that makes the suspense so terrible at the home of Mrs. Benedict is that her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Tyson, of Baltimore, lost her husband several years since by drowning in the Chesapeake bay. Mrs. Tyson is now visiting Mrs. Benedict, and having herself gone through such an experience, it very naturally augments the fears of Mrs. Benedict that her husband is dead.

Mr. Tyson was drowned in a most mysterious manner. He was absent over a week before his body was found and his wife went through just such torture as her niece is now enduring.

Whenever a theory is advanced that Mr. Benedict has skipped out of the country it is at once met with the fact that there is an utter lack of moive for such an action on his part.

Further investigation of the affairs of the Exchange bank today shows that the statement first made is correct. Mr. Benedict's accounts are straight and the bank affairs are all right. Another day has passed and no semblance of a run on the bank. The depositors are all satisfied and even if they were not the bank is ready and able to meet any run that might be made on it. But no run will be made.

Not Burdened by Debt.

It was not the burden of debt that run John A. Benedict away from Athens. From those who are in position to know the facts it is ascertained that he was not financially involved in any way. Like all business men, he owed a few accounts, but he had the money with which to meet them.

Several years since he was a member of the firm of Lucas & Benedict, brokers and commission merchants. They did a very good business, but eventually failed. This involved Mr. Benedict several hundred dollars, but he arranged the debt so that it would not worry or inconvenience him, and has been paying it off gradually. This indebtedness was too small to have embarrassed him in a way that would make him run off, especially as there was no pressing for payment in the matter, and if there had been he could have met it.

While Mr. Benedict did not realize a fortune as the result of his labors, he nevertheless made good money. His salary at the bank, augmented by what he made out of his roller cover company, must have yielded him at least $2,000 a year, and possibly more. He was well fixed for a home, residing with Dr. H. C. White, of this city. He was engaged in no other business than the two mentioned and had no way of becoming involved, as he never speculated in cotton or any other stocks of futures.

No Traces of Insanity.

While several advance the theory of temporary insanity, there stands out the fact that there is not the slightest trace of insanity in his family, and his temperament is not that of a man who would be likely to lose his mind suddenly. Yet this is the theory advanced most strongly here today by those who are studying and keeping in touch with the case.

Mr. Benedict was in fine health when he left here, and as he is a fine swimmer, it is not believed that he has been drowned, although such an occurrence might have happened. It is believed that he could have swam safely across any of the streams around Greenville.

If Mr. Benedict has happened to foul play, it is not because of his association with characters likely to do such things. He was, if anything, exclusive in his nature and had a natural aversion to association with any people of a rowdy or uncouth nature.

He could not have been dissipating, for he is not that kind of a man. He is temperate in his habits and far removed from anything bordering on dissipation.

About His Home Life.

With everything that would afford a motive for flight explained, what about his home life? With his continued absence, unexplained, this question arises and people will doubtless say that some trouble at home is at the bottom of the whole affair.

There couldn't be a more incorrect premise or supposition. The most diligent inquiry on this subject, coupled with an acquaintance with the entire family for the past ten years, reveals the fact that nothing could have been more pleasant than the home life of John A. Benedict.

He was a gdeat lover of home. He rarely went to the social club. He never stood around the corners talking. When his work was done in the afternoon he went straight home and there staid. He was deeply and devotedly attached to his wife and children. It was a frequent sight to see him playing with his little girls out on the large Milledge avenue lawn or out riding with them in the afternoon. Surely there was no happier home in Athens than that now saddened by the continued absence of the husband and father, and darkened by the growing belief that he has lost his life or is wandering in a demented condition somewhere among the hills of South Carolina and unable to account for himself.

Chief Culp's Story.

Chief Benjamin F. Culp, of the Athens police department, returned from Greenville this morning on the Northeastern freight. He had had but little sleep since leaving Athens with Dr. White to search for Mr. Benedict, and after he had told Mrs. White about the results of the search in Greenville, he went home and took a rest. He came down town about noon and was soon deseiged by the many friends of Mr. Benedict, who anxiously inquired all the facts.

Chief Culp said that the search had been thorough, but that no trace of Mr. Benedict had been found, beyond the fact that he had in all probability taken the train last Tuesday one week ago for Spartanburg. There the whole affair assumed a mysterious aspect again, and it was impossible to unravel it.

Chief Culp said they found that Mr. Benedict had gone to the hotel at Greenville, registered, changed his shirt, left his valise in the hotel, inquired for a stable where he could hire a buggy and left. They could not find any stable where Mr. Benedict had hired a vehicle and all the hackmen professed ignorance of the matter except two, one who carried him to the hotel and the other who said he carried him to the depot fifty minutes later and saw him take the vestibule train for Spartanburg. No definite information that he took the train for Spartanburg was secured beyond this negro's statement.

Chief Culp brought back Benedict's valise, which had been left at the hotel. There were in the valise a blue pair of pants, a shirt and a pocket book with a railroad pass in it. There were missing his pistol, money and roller-cover samples, just such articles as he would have taken with him from the hotel to the mills near Greenville that he was to have visited. The roller cover samples were in a package and could have been mistaken for a package of money.

Mrs. H. C. White is satisfied, from all the facts, that Mr. Benedict has met with foul play. There is no doubt that the hat worn by Mr. Benedict when he left Athens was a straw hat and not a brown derby, as described by the negro who said he carried him to the depot in Greenville Tuesday evening and saw him leave for Spartanburg.

Hon. Robert J. Gantt, of Spartanburg, a member of the South Carolina legislature, was wired and made a search of Spartanburg, but found no traces of Mr. Benedict. Dr. White went over and made a search, but no one there knew anything about Mr. Benedict ever having been there. None of the cotton mills know anything of him.

Some Curious Facts.

Chief Culp says that three strange things were found in Mr. Benedict's actions. He wrote his wife that it was raining and he had bought him an umbrella. Chief Culp inquired about the weather and found that it had not rained in nearly three weeks; in fact the town was about as dusty as it could possibly be.

Mr. Benedict had a nice valise with him when he reached the hotel. He left that at the hotel and went to a store and bought an alligator skin hand satchel. This was done when he really didn't need the satchel, and although he could not have had much money with him, as he left Athens with less than $50 and had already been to Toccoa, Hartwell, Elberton and Greenwood before arrival at Greenville.

He wrote that it was cold and an overcoat would not be unpleasant, when, as a matter of fact, it was not very cool, and most of the time was decidedly hot.

While Chief Culp would not venture an opinion as to the sanity of Mr. Benedict, he gave these facts, and seeming to indicate rather peculiar conduct on his part while in Greenville and just prior to his disappearance.

If the insanity theory proves to be the correct one, Chief Culp is satisfied that Mr. Benedict will be located in a short while, as he had very little money with him.

If the insanity theory is not true, then it is either foul play or he has left this part of the country. There is no motive for the latter conduct, and the general belief here is that he is either crazy or has met with foul play.

Interest Intense.

The interest in this affair in Athens is intense. The prominence of Mr. Benedict as a citizen and the popularity of his family, who are greatly bereaved now, intensifies this interest.

Every piece of news is seized with avidity; every telegram is read with eagerness. It is hoping against hope as the hours go by, with the conviction deepening hour by hour that no more of Mr. John A. Benedict will be seen in this city or elsewhere.

The strain is terrific upon his noble wife. The mental tension is awful. Less strong minds or less brave hearts would long since have given entirely up.

Good news from the missing cashier is what everybody is anxiously awaiting.

LOCAL INTEREST IN BENEDICT.

HE HAS MANY FRIENDS IN ATLANTA WHO WANT NEWS.

His Sister Resides Here and Can Give No Cause for the Disappearance. What She Says.

The disappearance of John A. Benedict has caused considerable interest in Atlanta. The missing man was well known here and has a sister residing in the city.

He was unusually popular and his friends are watching for any clew that may lead to the discovery of the cause of his disappearance or his present whereabouts. Not only in Atlanta, but throughout the state is this interest displayed, and every clew will be awaited with impatience.

His Sister Talks.

Mrs. Robert Zahner, of this city, who lives in Inman Park, is a sister of Mr. Benedict. She was seen yesterday at her residence, corner Euclid and Austin avenues. At the time the reporter called she had receivd no furthr information than that contained in The Constitution and was eagerly waiting for some news of her brother.

"Have you heard any further news?" was the first question she asked. Upon a negative reply her disappointment was visible.

"I can't account for John's disappearance in any way save that he has been foully dealt with or has happened to an accident. Knowing his habits as I do, I see no other solution of the mystery. My brother was a model man in every respect. He was devotedly fond of his wife and children and was never contented when not with them.

"As for the possibility of mental abberation of any kind, I don't think that there is any. There has never been anything of the kind in the family, and his work was not such as to produce a great mental strain.

"It is said that he did not carry much money with him. But John always dressed well and had the appearance of being a prosperous man. This might have led to the supposition that he had a considerable sum of money with him.

"My brother was in Atlanta on May 3d. He was unusually bright and cheerful and there was not the faintest suggestion of any impending trouble. While in the city he visited us and one night dined with some friends at the Capital City Club.

"John was temperate in his habits and was never given to dissipation. My only apprehension is that he has met with foul play. Financial troubles or other causes are out of the question."

Who Mr. Benedict Is.

John A. Benedict comes of a distinguished family. He is the son of the late Rev. Samuel Benedict, a distinguished Episcopal minister, who held various charges in various parts of the country, in the south and the north as well. At one time he lived in Savannah and at another in Marietta. John Benedict was born in Orange, N. J., forty years ago, when his father was living in that city.

He has four brothers, three of whom are preachers, and three sisters. They are: Dr. Samuel Benedict, Mrs. Robert Zahner, of Atlanta; Rev. George M. Benedict, of Cedartown; Ernest M. Benedict, also of Cedartown, who is principal of a school at that place, which was established as a memorial to his father; Rev. Cleveland Vuth, of Glendale, O.; Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of Rev. Charles Williams, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Charles Hepburn, wife of a well-known lawyer, also of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Benedict, the mother of the missing cashier, lives in Cedartown with her two sons. Her husband was killed some eight years ago in an elevator accident in Cincinnati.

Mr. Lipscomb Knew Him.

Rutherford Lipscomb, of the firm of Ansley Bros. & Lipscomb, of this city, is well acquainted with John A. Benedict, of Athens, has been over the same ground which was being traversed by Mr. Benedict when he was last seen, and is acquainted with the conditions over there. Mr. Lipscomb was formerly owner of the Roller Cover Company and disposed of this property to Mr. Benedict when he moved his residence to this city.

The Roller Cover Company does a business with which all cotton mill men are well acquainted. A "roller" is a cylindrical shaped steel bar. Between two of them the cotton passed before it is twisted and wound into thread. The rollers are covered first with cloth and leather, the latter material being on the outside. The covers of the rollers are short lived, lasting from two weeks to one month.

It is covering these rollers with cloth and leather that is the business done by the Rolfer Cover Company. It is presumed that Mr. Benedict was visiting the cotton mills in the vicinity of Toccoa, Hartwell, Elberton and Greenville in order to obtain contracts from the mill owners, when he disappeared.

Mr. Lipscomb, in speaking yesterday of his acquaintance with Mr. Benedict, said:

"I am well acquainted with Mr. Benedict, and was greatly shocked to learn this morning of his mysterious disappearance. He is one of the most perfect gentlemen I eevr knew. He comes of an excellent family and holds not only the confidence but the esteem of everyone in Athens, and in fact, everywhere that he is acquainted.

"I sold the Roller Cover Company to Mr. Benedict when I moved from Athens to Atlanta, and I presume that it was to obtain contracts from the mills near Greenville that he went into that section of the country. I traveled over that portion of the country myself in the interest of the company, and am consequently unable to account for the disappearance of Mr. Benedict.

"The country is not wild and there is no danger in traveling through it: that is, no more danger than there is in traveling in any other portion of the state. I never had any trouble through there. The residents always treated me well, and as Mr. Benedict was a man of pleasant address, he is always welcome wherever he goes because of that trait.

"The thought that Mr. Benedict desired to disappear would never have come to me if I had not read in The Constitution that there was some speculation along that line when the news of the disappearance was first made public. I am confident there were not many persons in Athens who placed any confidence in that theory. It is absurd to harbor such a thought for a moment.

"Mr. Benedict had no bad habits, does not gamble, or speculate or live beyond his means. The report of the bank examiner proved his accounts to be in good shape, but I would have known this without the report. He was devoted to his family and was not financially embarrassed. I received a very cheerful letter from him only a few days ago.

"Neither do I believe the insanity theory. It appears to me that an insane man could not have gone through that country without being seen by some one, and it seems that no one saw him for several days prior to his disappearance. The entire matter is very mysterious and has greatly worried me."

JOE CANNON TO BE PUT UP FOR SPEAKER

Continued from First Page.

erally conceded that Mr. Sherman is a better parliamentarian than any of his rivals and he is cool-headed and firm, without being as offensively dictatal as Czar Reed.

The canvass of Mr. Sereno Payne does not appear to be seriously considered, although that good-natured gentleman seems confident that he is that logical candidate of his party to succeed Mr. Reed. The most astute politicians in this vicinity are predicting that the contest will eventually narrow down to Jim Sherman and "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

Hobart at the White House.

Vice President Hobart is rapidly convalescing from his recent illness and today he made an informal visit to the white house. It was about half-past 1 o'clock when the vice president's victoria, drawn by a pair of stylish sorrels, pranced up to the front door of the executive mansion. Seated beside the vice president was Mrs. Hobart and their only son. The president was evidently expecting them, for he was downstairs at once and hurried out upon the portico before the vice presidential party had time to alight from their carriage. The meeting of the president and vice president would make an excellent subject for a snap shot photograph, but the kodak fiends, who daily infest the white house, were not around. The president wore a short alpaca coat, white vest, standing collar and white linen necktie and black trousers. He was bareheaded and his reception of his guest was entirely informal and devoid of all attempt at ceremony.

The vice president shows signs of his long illness, having lost considerable flesh. He was attired in a black cutaway coat, white vest, light trousers and a straw hat. Mrs. Hobart wore a gown of lilac organdie with bonnet and parasol to match. Young Hobart wore a blue serge sailor suit with white straw hat. The president assisted his visitors to alight from the carriage and escorted them into the red parlor, where Mrs. McKinley was waiting to greet them. Luncheon had been spread in the private dining room, in anticipation of the vice president's coming, and the menu had been arranged with due regard for the delicate diet to which the distinguished patient is restricted. It was a charming picture of the true friendly relationship existing between the president and the vice president, something quite unusual during the present generation.

Vice President and Mrs. Hobart remained at the white house nearly two hours and when they took their departure the president escorted them to their carriage and waved them a cordial adieu.

Superstition never keeps people from accepting thirteen for a dozen.

A man with an elastic imagination is apt to mistake it for his conscience.

A man who lives on hope will spend his old days at somebody else's expense.

FOUR COTTON MILLS SHOW BIG PROFITS

Nearly a Million Dollars During the Past Year.

ALL INCREASING CAPACITY

Healthy Condition of Cotton Manufacturing in the South.

THE SWAMP RABBIT RAILROAD CASE

Trouble May Be Compromised and the Road Rehabilitated—South Carolina News.

Greenville, S. C., May 31.—(Special.)—In my letter of a few days ago I gave some outline facts of the splendid profits of the cotton mills of this section. The mill people keep the facts very close and are averse to giving out any facts, good or bad The following figures are correct and show nearly $1,000,000 on four mills.

Piedmont mill $200,000, Pelzer mills $285,000, Clifton $270,000 and Pocolet $230,000, or a total of $985,000. These are four representative mills and are a fair average. The price of these various stocks are way up. Recently a block of 100,000 of the Pocolet mills sold for $200,000. This is the highest priced cotton mill stock in upper Carolina.

In addition to the increase in the mills in this city the Victor mills, at Greer's, will increase their capacity from 10,000 spindles to 25,000 spindles. This mill was taken in charge about eighteen months ago in rather bad financial shape by Mr. Lewis W. Parker and has by his fine executive ability brought up the mill from almost ruin to prosperity. Mr. Parker is a young man, but by his fine work promises to become one of the foremost manufacturers of this section.

May Be Compromised.

The famous Swamp Rabbit railroad case wherein Mr. C. T. Jaques and associates sought to take up the rails and dispose of them and were estopped by the order of the court, now bids fair to be compromised and the road rehabilitated. Two gentlemen from Lawrence, Ga., have come forward and offered to lease the road if the track is relaid, and give a rental of $1,500 per year, or about $100 per mile. In addition to this there are other parties who offer to operate the road. Under these conditions the court will be obliged to compel the owners to operate the road. Realizing this, the owners are seeking to compromise the matter without further orders from the court. It was hoped here by the legal fraternity that the case would go to the United States supreme court in order that the decision of this higher court could be had on this important question.

To Be Sold This Week.

The last of the government property will be sold here this week. Over 5,000 tents have been sold to various parties. Almost every small boy in the town has a bugle and a bass drum. The various instruments composing the six bands of the six regiments were sold and wind instruments are plentiful.

Major Leon Roudiez, who is the quartermaster in charge, will leave here on the 1st of June. This will be the last of the army of volunteers, whose peaceful invasion of this city last November is one of the landmarks in the history of the town.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION MEETS.

Opening Session at San Francisco a Great Success.

San Francisco, May 31.—The second session of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission opened with a good attendance.

Rev. C. A. Woody, of Oregon, delivered an interesting address on "Pioneer Workers," in which tributes were paid to many of the women who were instrumental in building up the Baptist church on this coast.

BROOKLYN STRIKES A SNAG.

Famous Cruiser May Have Been Seriously Damaged in New York.

New York, May 31—The Herald says that the cruiser Brooklyn on Tuesday afternoon struck a hidden obstruction off the battery in New York harbor, not far from the place where the battleship Massachusetts was injured.

The Brooklyn was on her way from the navy yard to Grant's tomb, where she fired a salute. It is thought the cruiser hit a sunken wreck. She will go into the dry dock when the extent of her injury will be ascertained. The Brooklyn would have gone to sea last night to join Admiral Sampson's squadron at Newport but for the mishap.

DEWEY SAILS NEXT MONDAY.

The First Stop of the Olympia To Be Made at Singapore.

New York, May 31.—A dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says that Admiral Dewey, on the Olympia, will sail from this port June 5.

The vessel will call first at Singapore, whither she is expected to arrive on the 11th, and will remain there two or three days.

Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine Made a New Woman of Mrs. Kuhn.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 64,492]

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to write to you expressing my sincere gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried different doctors, also different kinds of medicine. I would feel better at times, then would be as bad as ever.

"For eight years I was a great sufferer. I had falling of the womb and was in such misery at my monthly periods I could not work but a little before I would have to lie down. Your medicine has made a new woman of me. I can now work all day and not get tired. I thank you for what you have done for me. I shall always praise your medicine to all suffering women."—MRS. E. E. KUHN, GERMANO, OHIO.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of your Sanative Wash, also some of the Liver Pills, and I can say that your remedies will do all that you claim for them. Before taking your remedies I was very bad with womb trouble, was nervous, had no ambition, could not sleep, and my food seemed to do me no good. Now I am well, and your medicine has cured me. I will gladly recommend your medicine to every one wherever I go."—MRS. M. L. SHEARS, GUN MARSH, MICH.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—"I was, practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 4812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
Open all the year.
2,500 feet elevation on the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
Extension to the
New Homestead
containing one hundred additional suites of rooms with private baths, ready for the spring season.
Hotel and bathhouse now under one roof.
Most curative baths known for rheumatism, gout and nervous troubles. Every bath from flowing springs of natural hot water.
Golf Links and Well-kept Greens
Fine livery and magnificent mountain surroundings. Excursion tickets on sale at principal railway ticket offices throughout the country.
FRED STERRY, Manager.
Hot Springs, Bath County Va.

HOTEL TYBEE,
TYBEE ISLAND, GA.,
Is now open for the season. The finest resort on the south
Atlantic Coast.
Beautiful hotel and new cottages; electric lights and bells.
Magnificent pavilion for dancing; finest orchestra.
New boat houses; new bath suits; cuisine of the finest.
Rates $12.50 to $15 per week.
CHAS F. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.,
Offers perfect conditions for health, rest and pleasure. In Pine mountains, 1,200 feet above sea level. Wonderful mineral waters cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, insomnia, nervous and bilious afflictions. Superb swimming pools and baths. Modern hotel, first-class equipment and service, electric lights, fine music, board per day $2 to $2.50; per week $11 to $14; two weeks $20 to $25; four weeks $36 to $44. On the Southern railway, four passenger trains daily. Open June 1st. For further information apply to
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS.
Alkaline Lithia Water
Also Superior Iron Water. This well known Mountain Resort will be open June 1st. Air pure, cool and dry. Water unrivaled in curative properties. Table unexcelled. For rates, pamphlets, etc., write to W. H. Sale, proprietor. Capon Springs, W. Va. 5-15 30t

TALLULAH LODGE HOTEL.
On Grand chasm, Tallulah Falls reservation, coolest spot in Blue Ridge, 2,000 feet above the sea; open between June 15th and July 1st. Fine 100-room hotel, everything new; electric lights, sanitary plumbing, hot and cold baths, porcelain tubs, music, fishing, driving, 650 feet veranda space. Specially fine cuisine; three hours' from Atlanta. For floor plans, views and special rates address
J. H. MACKIERNAN,
Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

Montgomery White Sulphur Spring
This famous summer resort opens June 1, 1899. For booklet, terms, etc., apply to
W. S. AYRES, Manager.
Montgomery Springs P. O., Virginia.
5-27 sun tues thur

GRANT HOUSE
Centrally Located.
Under New Management.
Thoroughly renovated. A first-class Family Hotel. Table service the best. AUGUSTUS DAMERON, formerly with the Aragon, manager.

THE QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS.
PORTER SPRINGS, GA.
Opens June 15th. For booklet address Mrs. Farrow, Porter Springs, Ga., or H. P. Farrow, Gainesville, Ga.
8w-5-18-thur-sun-tues

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AVE. AND 42D ST., NEW YORK.
One Block From Grand Central Depot.
OFFERS ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE FOR THE SUMMER AT REDUCED RATES; THE COOLEST LOCATION IN THE CITY, HAVING 200 FEET OF UNOBSTRUCTED SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor
5-27 tues thur sun sat

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. The representative resort of the south. The great central point of reunion of the best society of the north, south, east and west. Famous Hot Sulphur Baths. Harrington Mills, Manager.
5-16-tues thur sun

Green Park Hotel,
GREEN PARK, N. C.
This delightful resort is on the summit of the Blue Ridge, 4,300 feet above sea level, 2,300 feet above Lookout mountain, 2,050 feet above Asheville, 2,000 feet above Tate Spring, 2,300 feet above Catskill Mountain House, New York. Climate and scenery unequaled; modern improvements and amusements, forty miles turnpike roads on top of mountain. For rates and information apply to GREEN PARK HOTEL CO.,
J. R. Stewart, Manager.
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AMERICAN PEACE PLAN SUBMITTED

Conference Disagrees at the Outset on Armament.

NEW INVENTION TALKED OF

Scheme of American Delegates Different from English.

SINGLE ARBITRATOR PLAN IS URGED

United States Will Advocate Appointment of One Arbitrator from Each of the Signatory Powers by the Supreme Courts Thereof.

The Hague, May 31.—Both sections of the disarmament committee met today and as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

The drafting committee of the arbitration committee made some advance this afternoon. The American delegates submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal. The plan differs from the British proposal. It provides that each country shall appoint a single arbitrator to be selected by the supreme courts of the signatory powers. The tribunal shall have a permanent central seat and be composed of at least three judges, who shall not be natives or residents of countries belonging to the powers in disaccord.

The general expenses shall be shared proportionately. In the event of new facts arising within three months of a decision the same tribunal shall have power to try again the questions in dispute. Recourse to the tribunal shall be optional for the signatory powers. The tribunal shall not take cognizance of any dispute until assured that the parties concerned will accept its decision.

The convention shall come into force and the tribunal be established when nine powers, eight of whom shall be European or American, and four of whom shall be signatories of the declaration of Paris, 1856, shall have adhered to the convention

Apart from the above project the Americans proposed a special scheme of mediation, providing that in the event of a difference arising between two powers, each shall choose another power to act as its second. The powers thus selected shall do all they can to reconcile the opponents. These seconding powers shall even, when war has broken out, continue their efforts with a view of ending hostilities as soon as possible.

What Italy Will Propose.

The amendment of Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, to the peace conference to the Russian arbitration scheme, proposes the following article:

1. In the event of imminence of a conflict between two or more powers after the failure of all attempts at conciliation by means of indirect negotiation, the contending parties be obliged to have recourse to mediation or arbitration in cases indicated by the present act:"

2. All other causes of mediation or arbitration will be recommended by the signatory powers but will remain optional.

3. Each of the signatory powers not involved in the conflict has in all cases, even during hostilities, the right to offer the contending parties its good offices or mediation or to propose that they have recourse to the mediation of another power equally neutral, or to arbitration. This cannot be considered by either of the contending parties as an unfriendly act even in a case where mediation or arbitration not being obligatory, it would be rejected.

4. A demand for mediation takes precedence of a proposal for arbitration, but arbitration may or must be proposed according to the circumstances, not only when there is demand or offer of mediation, but also when mediation would have been rejected or would not have led to conciliation.

5. A proposal of mediation or arbitration, until formally accepted by all the contending parties, cannot, unless there be a convention to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting or delaying impending mobilization or other preparatory measures or military operations.

RUSHING THROUGH BUSINESS.

Florida Legislature Rapidly Disposing of Bills.

Tallahassee, Fla., May 31.—(Special.)—The business of the legislature is being wound up. The house today passed the most comprehensive and greatest revenue producing revenue bill ever introduced here. It went promptly to the senate. Conference reports on militia reorganization bills, court stenographer bill and the bill giving the railroad commission full and final judicial powers were received and adopted. Numerous bills regulating legal procedure and some local measures were passed. The house made the convict camp scandal the special order for tomorrow morning. The senate provided for $50,000 to improve the capitol building in Tallahassee. Talk of moving the capital has all died out since yesterday's defeat of the removal resolution. The appropriation and tax levy bills are under consideration. It will be passed before adjournment on Friday. The levy for state tax proper reduced from 3½ to 3 mills.

COLONEL E. W. COLE'S WILL.

His Estate Worth About Three-Quarters of a Million.

Nashville, Tenn., May 31.—(Special.)—The will of the late Colonel E. W. Cole, which was filed for probate today, disposes specifically of upward of a half million dollars. It was dated nearly four years ago, and as the estate has largely increased in value during that time, it is probably worth above three-quarters of a million dollars. He makes several small bequests to relatives in Giles county and the remainder of the estate goes to his wife and children. His farm, which he values at $50,000, is given to his wife; the Cole building, which he values at $140,000, he gives to his wife, his son, Whitford Cole, and daughter, Anna Russell Cole. The remainder of the estate is left in trust, his living daughters and son to have as much as is left his wife, and his two grandchildren, Harry Lytle Cole and John Wesley Grans, Jr., together to have a child's share. His wife and son and Judge Thomas H. Malone are made executors.

STATHAM ARRESTED IN TEXAS.

Young Man Wanted in Dawson, Ga., on Charge of Forgery.

El Paso, Tex., May 31.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Lockart received a telegram yesterday from Dawson, Ga., requesting that he arrest Charles Statham and hold him to await the arrival of officers from Dawson. The telegram says that the charge against him is forgery, but no particulars can be obtained and the prisoner denies it. He came to El Paso about three weeks ago from Dawson and secured employment as night clerk in a hotel and his employers speak highly of him. He admits that he had some trouble at Dawson and was under bond for carrying a pistol, and he says that this is the only thing that they can prove against him, and that he will return without extradition proceedings.

$20,000 FOUND IN A TIN CAN.

Excavation in Meat Market Results in Rich Find.

Portsmouth, O., May 31.—A tin can containing $20,000 in gold was found by workmen engaged in tearing down the meat shop belonging to the estate of Philip Multer, who died over a year ago.

The family decided to tear down his old place of business, ostensibly to erect a new block, and the money was found.

RACE IS GROWING INTERESTING.

That for the City Judgeship in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—A great deal of interest is developing in the coming contest for the city judgeship. From the manner in which things are shaping themselves at this time, the opposing candidates for this honor will be Hon. T. M. Norwood, the present incumbent, and Mr. T. M. Mayhew Cunningham, Jr., of the firm of Lawton & Cunningham. The appointment is not to be made until some time during the fall, but the preliminary work has already begun. It is stated today that Judge Norwood's friends have a petition in circulation among the lawyers asking for signatures. It commends Judge Norwood's work on the bench and asks for his retention in office. This petition, it is understood, is being signed by many of the attorneys of the city. Mr. Cunningham's friends have not reached the petition stage yet, but it is announced they are working up to it. It would not be at all surprising within the next few days to see a petition in his behalf going the rounds of the knights of the green bag. With Judge Norwood and Mr. Cunningham in the race, the contest for the judgeship this year will be a pretty one.

THINK IT MEANS MANUFACTORY

Real Estate Deal in Quitman Causes Comment.

Quitman, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—A real estate deal which has excited considerable curiosity was consummated here today by which ninety acres of land along the South Georgia railway, in the edge of town, was transferred from Messrs. L. S. and D. B. Price to Mr. John B. Boyd, for the sum of $2,750, something more than $30 per acre. It was stipulated that the former owners should retain the crop now on the land, but that they must use all expedition in gathering it if dequired, as the land might be needed at that time. From this it is surmised that it is not to be cultivated in future and the fact that it is directly on the railroad, together with some hints dropped, indicate that Quitman is to have a manufacturing enterprise of some kind. Mr. Boyd travels for a tobacco company, but it is thought he is acting for some one else in the transaction. He is a native of north Georgia. The Messrs. Price realized a handsome profit on the transaction.

Quitman is in the lead, so far as melons are concerned. Mr. Alderman, a planter of this vicinity, brought to the store of Walker & Sons today a melon which tipped the scales at twenty-five and one-half pounds, and says he has many more like it. The melons will begin to move in about two weeks.

No Such Honor for New York Police.

New York, May 31.—President McKinley has written to the police board declining the invitation to be present at the annual parade of the New York police force to be held tomorrow.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills
Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

GREAT ACTIVITY NOW AT COLUMBUS

Seems To Be in the Midst of an Industrial Boom.

MILLS DOUBLING CAPACITY

Work on the Plant of the Great Power Company

IS BEING RAPIDLY DONE BY WORKMEN

More New Buildings Being Erected Than at Any Time During the Past Ten Years.

Columbus, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Columbus is in the midst of a commercial and industrial revival. It could hardly be called a boom, but it is of a more substantial and permanent, and, therefore, of more satisfactory nature.

In an industrial way the town was never so much alive. Within the past eighteen months the Eagle and Phenix mills have spent $190,000 in improvement. The Muscogee Manufacturing Company has been steadily improving its plant during the past year, spending many thousands of dollars. A recent expenditure for a new lot of machinery was $15,000, and this was a minor improvement, compared with some of the others. At the plant of the Swift Manufacturing Company improvements have been made, and it is understood that others more extensive are contemplated.

The ten-thousand spindle cotton mill, known as the "community mill," is now a certainty. About $200,000 will be invested in this plant. Most of this money is raised right here at home. All classes of citizens have taken stock, thereby showing confidence in the town. The subscriptions have been so arranged that clerks as well as capitalists and people of small means as well as those able to make heavy investments, can be represented in the stock list. Voluntary subscriptions from other cities and the east are coming in.

Work on the plant of the Columbus Power Company is progressing steadily. Foot by foot, the immense dam is being thrown across the Chattahoochee. Hundreds of laborers are employed here and the scene is indeed a lively one. These laborers live near the dam, temporary dwellings having been erected, and they form a village in themselves. Their weekly payroll, amounting to thousands of dollars, is spent right here in Columbus.

A quarter of a million of dollars has already been invested in the Columbus Power Company. When this plant is completed a number of mills are to be built, which will patronize the company, taking its power. The promoters of the present enterprise very wisely secured assurances regarding these additional mills before building the plant.

The Lummus gin works is an old concern, but a new Columbus enterprise. The plant was moved here recently from Juniper, Ga. It is now in full operation at its new site. The new plant is a magnificent one.

The Georgia Manufacturing Company announces that it will add a hosiery department to its plant, putting in 100 knitting machines. This means the employment of eighty more hands.

Golden's foundry has practically doubled its capacity.

The Williams Manufacturing Company has just started up a sugar refinery, which affords a market for farmers in this section of the state raising Georgia sirup.

The Empire Mills Company has greatly increased its capacity with some extensive improvements completed a day or two ago.

The Columbus brickyards have made improvements in the way of new machinery this spring. A new brickyard has just been started up.

Many New Buildings.

More new buildings are going up in Columbus than at any time since a boom of some eight or ten years ago. The W. C. Bradley company is building a new warehouse. James A. Lewis and G. W. Woodruff have begun three new store buildings on Broad street. Numerous handsome residences are going up. The character of these buildings, and the fact that they are being built on the best residence strets of the town, is gratifying.

More attention is being given to street improvement in Columbus than in several years. Upper Broad street is now being paved.

Contracts have been let for the extension of the Chattahoochee Valley railroad from West Point to Columbus. It is thought that the road will be completed inside of six months. This will give the town additional railroad facilities and a new short line to Atlanta.

The money has been raised for a big street fair to be held here this fall.

Columbus contractors are busier than they have been in years. Business is splendid at the various lumber yards. The lumber resources of this section are being utilized as never before. Some of the local firms are extending very considerably their out-of-town lumber interests. At some of the planing mills improvements have been made recently. Mr. Rufus Jones is building a magnificent plant. The new firm of T. W. Wood & Co. has begun operations in their new mill.

Plans have been accepted for a splendid Masonic temple in the heart of the city.

St. Luke's Methodist church, a handsome and costly structure, is to be completed at once, the contracts for the interior work having been let a day or two ago.

A number of Columbus business firms are preparing to extend materially their wholesale business.

The Mobile and Girard railroad is being extended from Searight to Andalusia, Ala., and it is thought that it will be pushed on to Pensacola, giving Columbus still further transportation facilities.

Labor is in demand. Hardaway, Jones & Co., the contractors building the North Highlands dam, have also the contracts for putting in the new water wheels at the Eagle and Phenix mills and for extending the Mobile and Girard railroad to Andalusia. Altogether they are employing hundreds of laborers.

The Commercial Guano Company will practically double their capacity.

The Davis Wagon Company has recently made important improvements and is contemplating more.

The deposit at the banks is larger than usual at this season of the year.

The Dixie brewery, largely increased in capacity, is in operation, after having been shut down several years.

Burglaries in Notasulga, Ala.

Opelika, Ala., May 31.—(Special.)—A gang of daring professional burglars has been operating at Notasulga, a small town twenty-two miles south of here, for several days. Last night a number of residences were robbed, the burglars conveying the booty off in wagons. Nearly every one having property of value has suffered severely and there is no clew to the perpetrators. It is believed to be professional thieves. The dull times have turned loose many people in this section, who in different ways cause much trouble.

DR. CHARLES DELBRIDGE DEAD

Well-Known Physician Passes Away in This City.

HE HAD BEEN ILL SOME TIME

Practiced Medicine in Atlanta for Many Years—Funeral Arrangements Not Made.

After a long illness Dr. Charles W. Delbridge, a well-known physician of this city, died Tuesday night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Amanda Shackelford, 26 East Cain street. Dr. Delbridge had reached the age of seventy-three years and had been ill for more than two years. His demise was not entirely unexpected as his condition had been precarious for several days prior to his death.

Until two years ago the deceased was in good health. In June, 1894, while in Chicago, he suffered an attack of paralysis, which so enfeebled his condition that he never recovered from its effects. He was able to walk, however, and frequently went through the city, meeting his friends and acquaintances.

On May 14th, Dr. Delbridge went for a short walk, and on reaching the residence of his sister fell against the gate post, dislocating a hip joint. After the accident the condition of Dr. Delbridge grew worse, and the physicians who were called upon to attend him announced to the members of his family that there was little hope for him to recover from the effects of the accident.

Tuesday it was seen that he was much worse and no improvement occurred during the day. He continued to sink until the end, which occurred at 10 o'clock at night.

Dr. Delbridge was a native of Virginia, December 12, 1825, being the date of his birth, but when he was quite young his parents moved to Macon county, Alabama, where his boyhood was passed. In 1864 he married Miss Emma Hughey, of Rome, Ga., who died at Union Springs, Ala., in 1876, that place being at the time the residence of Dr. Delbridge.

Shortly after the death of his wife Dr. Delbridge moved to this city and during the early eighties he conducted a drug store at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets. Dr. Delbridge was a prominent physician of this city for many years. He was at one time dean of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, and at the time of his death was a member of the board of trustees of that institution.

He is survived by one daughter and two sons, Mrs. Fred R. Green, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; Mr. Charles L. Delbridge, of St. Louis, and Mr. Robert C. Delbridge, of this city, also his sisters, Mrs. Dr. J. T. Warnock and Mrs. Amanda Shackelford, both of Atlanta.

David Rosser, Eatonton, Ga.

Eatonton, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Mr. Daniel Rosser, one of Eatonton's oldest citizens, died yesterday after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Rosser was born and reared in Putnam county, and was seventy-eight years old at his death. Before the war he was a large planter, and since then has been in the general merchandise business, until the past two years, on account of bad health, he had to give up his business.

William Jennings, Thomasville, Ga.

Thomasville, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Mr. William Jennings, proprietor of the Jennings nursery, and an old and highly esteemed citizen of this place, died this afternoon after a long illness. Mr. Jennings moved here from Atlanta many years ago.

DEATH OF MRS. W. A. MAGUIRE.

Prominent Lady of Washington, Ga., Has Passed Away.

News has reached Atlanta of the death of Mrs. W. A. Maguire, of Washington Ga., which occurred on Friday last at her home in that city.

Mrs. Maguire as Miss Sallie Ford was one of the beautiful and admired young women of that city. Her death was peculiarly sad. For seven years Mr. and Mrs. Maguire had been engaged and their marriage occurred less than two years ago. Several weeks ago she was taken ill with fever, although she was attended by the best professional skill in the state and nursed by a loving mother and sisters, death claimed her. She leaves a little infant girl. Mr. Maguire and the sorrowing family has the sympathy of many friends throughout the state.

Death of Mrs. Spillman.

Mrs. F. E. Spillman, aged sixty-three, died at her home, 69 Fairlie street, early yesterday morning. The funeral services will occur this morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be in Oakland cemetery. Mrs. Spillman had many friends in the city.

Death of Mrs. Mary J. Alexander.

Mrs. Mary J. Alexander died this morning at 1:30 o'clock after a long illness at her late residence, 114 Walker street. She was the widow of H. S. Alexander and is survived by her children, W. H. Alexander, George W. Alexander and Mrs. W. A. Dodge, Jr. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

LADY IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

She Was Examining an Old Pistol When It Discharged.

Saavnnah, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The members of the family of Colonel Johnson were startled this morning by a sound of a pistol shot in one of the upstairs rooms. On investigation it was found that Miss Emmie Johnson, Colonel Johnson's daughter, had been examining an old pistol and accidentally shot herself through the shoulder. Colonel Johnson said the pistol had not been fired in sixteen years. He thought it worthless and had forgotten it. The wound is painful, but not necessarily a serious one.

WAS A WORTHY COLORED MAN.

The Funeral of Solomon Holsey in Americus.

Americus, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Solomon Holsey, one of the best known and worthiest of Americus' colored citizens, died yesterday and was buried this afternoon from the African Methodist church. The deceased had resided here forty years and no colored man ever possessed more completely the confidence and esteem of all classes of citizens. Holsey was a stanch republican, but was never offensive in politics in the slightest degree. Many white citizens attended the funeral services this afternoon.

INJURED BY BURSTING GUN.

Accident to Harry Hall in Bartow County.

Cartersville, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Mr. Harry N. Hall, a young man of this city, was near Taylorsville testing the shooting qualities of a mauser rifle surrendered by a Spaniard at Santiago and brought here as a relic, when the magazine in the gun exploded and Mr. Hall was painfully injured. The barrel part of the gun was left intact, but the breech and magazine part was torn into the smallest fragments. One piece struck Mr. Hall on the chin and another about the eye, tearing up the flesh in an ugly manner, and the young man was badly powder burned about the face. A piece of the bursted gun went through the hat of a Mr. Walter Griffin, who was with Mr. Hall.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE BIMETALLISTS

Continued from First Page.

money power, which, he said, was reaching out to get absolute control of the government.

Ex-Governor J. P. Altgeld, of Illinois, was presented. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed when the Illinois statesman arose to address the convention, the delegates rising to thier feet, waving their hats and cheering lustily. He spoke in part as follows:

Governor Altgeld's Speech.

Ex-Governor Altgeld began his speech by touching briefly upon the conditions which have prevailed in England during the greater part of the present century, showing that while prosperity has appeared to flourish at the top of the social scale in that country, the most abject poverty and wretchedness has existed at the bottom. He pointed out the fact that even at the present time in England labor conditions are such that thousands of men and women and children are ground to the earth by the hardships under which they groan. He declared that every effort which philanthropic men had made to promote the welfare of the masses had met with opposition on the part of commercial interests, and that success in the matter of instituting reforms had come by slow degrees. In this connection, he said:

"Glancing back we see a verification of the rule that fierce commercial interests never heed the cry of humanity, never raise the standard of justice and never defend the altars of liberty. They wink at injustice and look with indifference upon the grave of freedom so long as they can have a market for goods and so long as the dollar can be made to produce a return. We see further that every movement in the interest of the great masses of the people must come from below and must be pushed forward by men ready to make sacrifices for their country and for mankind. The hopes of humanity rest on aggressive minority parties."

Next he declared that since the late war between the states this country had become the victim of commercialism; that courts had been influenced; that legislative bodies had been corrupted, and that vast fortunes had been accumulated by reason of unjust artificial conditions. This same commercialism, he declared, had stricken down one of the money metals of the world in order to increase the gains of the wealthy classes at the expense of the producers. In this same connection he pointed out the embarrassments under which the farmers of the country labored in trying to keep the wolf from the door, declaring that national prosperity could never be realized until the condition of the farmers of the country was improved. He also pointed out the distress and want which existed among the millions of laborers in the larger towns and cities. Speaking of the attitude of the democratic party in the next campaign, he continued:

"They tell us that we should adopt a platform broad enough for all to stand on; that is a meaningless platform; they tell us that we should raise some new cry, and that then we might sweep the country. And we find that those men throughout the land who have only an appetite for office are inclined to listen to this talk. Let us look at this question a moment and see what is involved. We are told that we must be silent on the ratio and simply declare for bimetallism. Now, if it were a new and an original question, it may be that theoretically a different ratio would be just as good as the one we declared for. The book men have told us that one reason why Europe generally adopted the ratio of 15½ to 1 was that that was about the ratio at which the precious metals were produced in the world. Whether that be correct or not, it is true that the financial systems of Europe rested on that ratio, and that in our country for the last sixty years the ratio was 16 to 1, and our financial system was based upon that. And inasmuch as silver was wrongfully and stealthily demonetized by the arbitrary act of government, and inasmuch as a great wrong was done and we are asking to have that wrong righted, we are asking simply for a restoration of what the world formerly had; asking for a restoration of conditions under which the world had done business and prospered for two hundred years. This fact alone would be a good reason for adhering to that ratio. But there is another reason which rises above all others, and that is this: The moment you abandon that ratio you are at sea. No two men will agree upon what the new ratio should be. For twenty years prior to 1896 the country saw that the eastern financial manipulators were able to control congress and to dictate the policy of the government, and that just so long as the matter was left to congress and the government, the people were helpless. This fact led the people to the determination to take the matter into their own hands and not leave it open, and they feel as strongly on that subject now as they did then. The fact is, my friends, if left open you would get no legislation at the hands of our government in a thousand years, for Wall street will again be in absolute control. This being so, it is apparent that the moment we abandon the ratio, that moment we—abandon the cause. The question which, therefore, presents itself is, are we prepared to abandon the cause. Everything that was predicted by the bimetallists as the legitimate result of the demonetization of silver has come to pass—first, universal paralysis of the world's business and its industries; second, the starting anew on a lower basis for the great producing masses. The evils that result from the gold standard have not been exaggerated or overstated. Time has sustained the bimetallist, and that man makes a fatal mistake who thinks that the American people are ready to abandon this cause, and inasmuch as the abandonment of the ratio practically amounts to the abandonment of the cause, that politician makes a fatal mistake who thinks that the ratio can [illegible] abandoned without disintegrating and destroying the democratic party. For every score of wealth worshiping gold democrats who would be brought to our standards by such an abandonment of principle ten thousand men of deep convictions would leave us."

Ex-Governer Altgeld next addressed himself to other issues. Touching upon government by injunction, he handled that subject without gloves and also paid his respects to bribery and corruption in high places. In regard to trusts and monopolies, he said:

"For a quarter of a century both political parties have denounced corporations, trusts and monopolies. Nearly every state in the union has legislated against them. The federal government has legislated against them, yet in spite of this denunciation, in spite of all this legislation, state and federal, they have gone on multiplying. State legislation has been found to be absolutely futile, because federal judges uniformly declared it to be unconstitutional.

"Federal legislation has likewise been found to be futile. The trusts are masters of the situation. It is evident that to simply go on denouncing trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. It is the cheapest kind of political demagogy. The time has come when some new method of dealing with these monopolies must be adopted. The experience of other countries, as well as a thorough consideration of the question, shows that it is impossible to reduce many of these monopolies back to their original element. They have come to stay, and, therefore, it is the mission and the duty of the democratic party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the public, for the people, that means municipal and governmental ownership of all monopolies which it is practicable for a government as yet to control. Have you heard any gold standard democrat declare himself openly to be in favor of this, or of any other practical manner of dealing with monopolies? Instead of that, what do they propose? They tell us that we should adopt a platform denouncing trusts. That is, we shall do what we have been doing for a quarter of a century, indulge in declarations that signify nothing. Mr. Depew lately declared that the republican party would, in its platform, denounce trusts. What is the purpose of this? Why simply to fool the people, entertain the people. Trust lawyers and men who secretly serve monopolies will draw the declarations denouncing trusts, and it will be a farce.

That politician makes a mistake who thinks that by a mere denunciation of trusts, you can fool a great number of democrats in 1900. The people want to know what we propose to do about it. Look at the situation from any standpoint and you will find that the so-called gold standard democrats are not earnestly and heartily with us on any of the great questions that now confront our people. By affinity, taste, interest, affiliation and natural selection, they are on the other side.

The idea of abandoning principle and adopting some cheap common cry, with the hope of thus sweeping the country and getting offices, even if it were possible to succeed that way, is unworthy of a moment's consideration at the hands of any man who loves his country. But it would be futile and if the national democratic convention of 1900 should adopt such a course it might as well issue a certificate of election to William McKinley. I hear it said that we cannot carry the country unless we get New York, and that in order to get New York, we must abandon our principles. In the first place, I dispute both propositions, and in the second place, I want to say that the time has gone by when the democracy can carry New York on a bear-eyed platform. The rank and file of the democratic party in New York is aroused, and it is as devoted to the principles of the Chicago platform as is the party anywhere in this country, and competetnt judges tell me that Governor Roosevelt's election was made possible by the votes of the democrats who preferred supporting an open enemy to a democrat who stood for nothing. For several years prior to 1896, the democratic party so melted away in a number of states that the populists and other independent parties gained absolute control, but as soon as our party again stood for definite democratic principles, these men returned to our standard. For over three years we have been preaching devotion to principle. The democrats of the country have held their heads up, they have breathed the pure and invigorating air of independence; they are ready to face a thousand defeats, but they are not willing to sneak down the dark alley of tricky politics. Men have said to me, why don't your people take up a late war hero and sweep the country? I answer, first, our people want to know what their candidate stands for. They want to know what governmental policy he will resolutely carry out; they want to know what influences will be slipping up his rear stairway and filling his council chambers. I answer, second, is there not danger of war heroes getting cheap?

"Compared with the mighty civil war, the late Cuban war scarcely rises to the dignity of a skirmish, yet the heroes of the late war seem to be more numerous than all the heroes, union and confederates, of the civil war. Let me say, my friends, that we are not hero worshipers, nor, on the other hand, are we devoted to the fortunes of any one man. We view this whole situation calmly and even coldly. We rate men not by the clothes they wear, but by the principles they stand for and the services they render their country. And viewed from this standpoint, never before in the history of any country or any people was the cause of freedom, the cause of a great people so heroically and so ably maintained in all its integrity as it has been during the last three years by William J. Bryan. And when we say this, we are not indulging in hero worship, but are simply recognizing a great fact."

In conclusion, ex-Governor Altgeld said:

"Today the country needs devotees, needs men of convictions, needs men ready to make a sacrifice for the republic. Those men are heroes and deserve the thanks of this country who give the world a new thought, who help to right a wrong, who help to elevate the standards of justice, who help to improve the conditions of society, and these are the men whose names will illumine the pages of history. To save a republic is as noble a work as to found a republic. Our cause is the same cause for which men suffered at Valley Forge or fell at Bunker Hill. American liberty is at stake. Free institutions among men are in the balance. Let us be true to our trust. Let us bring our offerings to this altar. If we succeed the children of men will bless us. Should we fail then struggling humanity will shed a tear over our grave."

While Governor Altgeld was in the midst of the discourse Mr. Bryan reached the theater. After the speech had been concluded the distinguished visitors repaired to the Galt House, where a banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Louisville was given to James Tarvin, the president. To attend this and to respond to the toast, "The Democratic Party," Mr. Bryan had made a special trip to Louisville two days earlier than he expected.

The Banquet Last Night.

At the conclusion of the banquet, and with chairs a-tilt and cigars glowing, the guests settled themselves to listen to the feast of oratory that was planned for the occasion. In response to the first toast, "The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs," Judge James P. Tarvin, president of the league, responded.

Following Judge Tarvin, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who had accepted a special invitation from the clubs to be present, was introduced to the assembled guests. His subject was "The Democratic Party." A tumult of applause greeted him as he arose, and amid the fluttering of handkerchiefs and the clapping of hands he was escorted to a chair in the center of the dining hall.

He spoke in substance as follows:

"I am not here to make any extended remarks. The committee has arranged that on Friday I may tell all I know, and all that I may learn between now and that time. I am in need of rest, but I willingly join in this tribute to the Ohio Valley league and the Young Men's Democratic Club. In the campaign of 1896 we were compelled to rely on the new men because of the desertion of the old men, but as the darkness brings out the stars, so did many new ones appear all over the firmament. You have asked me to respond to the toast, 'The Democratic Party.' A party is merely a business organization composed of individuals who think alike and act alike in order to bring into operation certain fixed beliefs. If unity of purpose determines a party, the democratic party is certainly entitled to be called one. Its purpose is to carry the government back and place it on the principles expounded by Thomas Jefferson with the maxim 'equal rights to all, special privileges to none' firmly grounded in every branch, legislative, executive and even judicial."

Referring to the Chicago platform, he said:

"It was not written for one campaign. It will live and it will outlive those who sit at the tables here tonight."

Referring to the defections from the party ranks in 1896, he said that the party was stronger for them, but that the door was open for the return of the penitent.

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Blackberries, per can	7c
Early June Peas, per can	10c
String Beans, per can	9c
Lima Beans, per can	9c
Corn, per can	10c
Strawberries, per can	10c
Gallon Apples, per can	30c
California Black Cherries, can	20c
4-pound cans Plum Pudding, per can	70c
10-pound pails pure strained Honey, per pail	$1.10

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GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

Gainesville, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The piano contest, in which much interest has been centered, closed the exercises of commencement week last night. The judges, who were some of the most prominent musicians of the state, pronounced the performance of each of the performers of a very high order of execellence. The handsome prize, an Everett of exquisite tone, was awarded to Miss Janie Williams, of Furman, Ala., a member of the senior class. Miss Williams's playing was remarkable in every respect and the award met with the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. The other contestants were as follows: Miss Annie Lou Booxer, Milledgeville, Ga.; Miss Ethel Skinner, Furman, Ala.; Miss Eva Ware, Albany, Ga.; Miss Maude Yarbrough, Hendersonville, N. C.; Miss Annie Lou Bolton, Cordele, Ga.; Miss Nofu Dozier, Gainesville; Miss Ola Evans, Halcyondale, and Miss Ray Sponcler, Newnan, Ga.

Next to Miss Williams enthusiastic congratulations are being showered upon Miss Ray Sponcler, who was the youngest of the contestants and who, it is reported, held second place in the estimation of the judges. Each of the contestants, however, has her enthusiastic admirers and if the decision had been left to the audience no doubt each of the contestants would have received a share of the votes. However, general satisfaction is expressed with reference to the decision of the judges, who were absolutely impartial in their decision, none of the young ladies being personally known to them.

The prize was delivered in a most happy manner by Hon. Hope Polhill, of Macon. Mr. Polhill's address was replete with humor, sound sense and beautiful rhetoric.

The honors announced at the graduation exercises were as follows: First honor, shared by Miss Susie McMichael, of Buena Vista, Ga., and Miss Minnie Kinney, of Cleveland, Ga. In the B. S. course, first honor, Miss Dovie Adams, of Hampton, Ga. In the B. L. course, first honor, Miss Janie Williams, of Furman, Ala.; second honor, Miss Ethel Skinner, Furman, Ala. In the music department; first honor, Miss Jane Williams; second honor, Miss Ethel Skinner.

The entire commencement season has been a brilliant success. The sermon by Dr. Dowman, of Emory College, was pronounced among the best heard in years, while the literary address by Mr. Lucian Knight, of Atlanta, has been complimented in the highest degree by the large and cultured audience which heard it.

The past year has been the most successful from every standpoint in the history of the institution. More than one hundred and fifty young ladies, representing some ten or eleven states, have been in attendance, boarding in the dormitories of the institution. The self-governed plan inaugurated some three or four years ago has been further perfected, and this large body of young ladies has been largely self-governing. The success of the plan has been practically demonstrated, showing in results how much better it is to teach the young to govern themselves, than it is to attempt to govern them with the rod of iron.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for the opening of the summer school of music, languages and literature on the 14th inst., also for the handsomest of the college buildings as a summer hotel for the accommodation of summer visitors. Large crowds are expected and Professor Pearce reports that already a number of rooms have been engaged.

RECEPTION TO GEN. WHEELER.

Alabamian Is Dined with Secretary Long in Boston.

Boston, May 31.—General Joseph Wheeler was tendered an informal luncheon today at the Union club for Governor Wolcott. Among those present were John D. Long, secretary of the navy, Richard Olney, former secretary of state, and Josiah Quincy, mayor of Boston.

Prominent Ohio Man Killed.

Marietta, O., May 31.—In a storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning here today, C. P. Cochran, a prominent insurance agent, was struck by lightning and fell dead on his veranda. Many houses were damaged, including the school house containing 600 children and St. Mary's Catholic church.

The Mazeteers at Work Again.

New York, May 31.—The assembly investigating committee resumed its sessions here today, Chairman Mazet presiding. Police Commissioner York and Warden J. J. Hagan, of the Tombs, were the principal witnesses. Nothing of a sensational nature was developed.

Slayer of Alex Masterton Dead.

New York, May 31.—J. N. Plumb, who shot and killed Alexander Masterton, on May 5, died at Bellevue hospital tonight at 8:50 o'clock.

Jones Announces for Senate.

Little Rock, Ark., May 31.—Governor Daniel W. Jones, today announced himself a candidate for the seat in the United States senate, now held by Senator Berry. The governor promises to fight the trusts.

Fire in Buchanan.

Buchanan, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The dwelling house of Rev. J. S. Edwards was consumed by fire this morning at 10 o'clock. The family was away at the time and the entire household goods were burned.

But few men ever make their way through the world on the strength of their phrenological developments.

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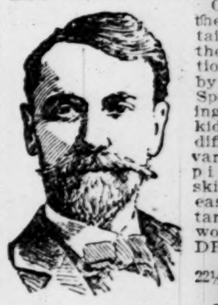

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COMMENCEMENT GEORGIA SCHOOLS

First Day of Wesleyan College in Macon.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME

Which a Large and Cultured Audience Enjoyed.

EXERCISES AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Brilliant Essays Read by the Graduates—Sweet Music Intersperses the Programme—Awarding of the Diplomas.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 31.—There was a large and cultured audience this morning in attendance on the exercises of commencement day at Wesleyan Female college. The seniors brilliantly rendered a most interesting programme. One of the most enjoyable of the many features was the baccalaureate address of President J. W. Roberts. The essays by the seniors were of a high order of merit.

The programme in full was as follows:

March—Mrs. Austin and Miss Loudon.

Prayer.

Sonata in F major for violin and piano, Beethoven—Miss Parkinson and Miss Anderson.

Essay, "Shakespeare's Disguised Heroines"—Miss Lula Rogers Stephens, Macon, Ga. (Second honor.)

Essay, "The Poet Musician of the South"—Miss Katie Martin, Valdosta, Ga.

Essay, "Women as Leaders"—Miss Maude Chambers, Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Twas April," Nevin—Miss Bessie Male Wardlaw.

Debate, "Is it Desirable for the United States to Expand?"—Affirmative, Miss Mamie Lucille Ballenger, Austell, Ga.; negative, Miss Bessie Bryan, Kissimmee, Fla.

"Legende," Bohm—Miss Parkinson.

Valedictory address, "Build Nobly on the Foundation Laid"—Miss Ola May Harrison, Swainsboro, Ga.

"At Parting," Rogers; "Come, Sweet Morning," Old French—Miss Marion Bonnell.

Baccalaureate address.

Conferring degrees.

Awarding medals.

Music, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Benediction.

Degrees Conferred.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the following graduates:

Miss Bessie Bryan, Kissimmee, Fla.; Miss Mabel Ballenger, Austell, Ga.; Miss Hallie Ben DuBose, Clarkston, Ga.; Miss Lucy Gleaton, Conyers, Ga.; Miss Ola May Harrison, Swainsboro, Ga.; Miss Alma Hendricks, Cartersville, Ga.; Miss Kate Martin, Valdosta, Ga.; Miss Lula Stephens, Macon, Ga.; Miss Lizzie May Wooten, Dawson, Ga.

The degree of B. L. was conferred on Miss Clare Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Elmira Martin, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Jessie Phillips, Apopka, Fla.; Miss Katie Trigg, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The degree of B. S. was conferred on Miss Maude Chambers, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The degree of B. Mus. (graduate in music) was conferred on Miss Elsie Anderson, of Kentucky; Miss Mabel Langston, Eatonton, Ga.; Miss Pearl Lester, Macon, Ga.; and the same degree (honorary) was conferred on Robert Walker, of Macon, who has completed the music course with great credit under the instruction of one of the music teachers of the college. A diploma of graduation in art was conferred on Miss Leona Lyle Bowman, of Granite Falls, N. C.

A certificate in music was given to Miss Mary Wootten, Camilla, Ga. A certificate in elocution was given to Miss Martha Park, of Greenville, Ga., and one to Miss Claudia Hodges, of Statesboro, Ga. A certificate in stenography and typewriting was given to Mss Martha Park, Greenville, Ga.

Medals Awarded.

The medals given were as follows:

For excellence in composition in senior class to Miss Lula Stephens, of Macon, Ga., and for excellence in compsoition in junior class to Miss Parna Hill, Macon, Ga.

The medal for vocal music was given to Miss Kate Lovejoy, Decatur, Ga., and for instrumental music to Miss Elsie Anderson, of Kentucky. Medal for excellence in painting was given to Miss Evans Jeter, Vineville, Ga., and for excellence in art to Miss Annie Falkner, Macon, Ga. The medal for the best record in the academy was given to Miss Annie McGuire, Macon, Ga.

Faculty Elected.

The trustees have elected the following members of the faculty for next year: Rev. J. W. Roberts, D.D., president and professor of ethics and metaphysics; J. C. Hinton, A.M., dean of the faculty and professor of mathematics and astronomy; Mrs. J. B. Cobb, A.M., professor of English; W. B. Bonnell, A.M., professor of natural science; Miss Emily Allen, teacher of rhetoric; Mrs. M. M. Burks, teacher of history; Miss Roberta Hodgson, teacher of modern languages; Miss Mary E. Mason, teacher of art; Miss M. Jennette Loudon, director of music; Miss Ada Evelyn Lewis, teacher of elocution; Mrs. Clifford Sainnoiser, teacher of piano music. Professor J. B. Gaines resigned the chair of ancient languages, and this with several other places was left to the executive committee to fill at an early date. The new members of the faculty will add very much to its strength. Miss Lewis, of Atlanta, is considered one of the finest elocutionists of the south and has been sought after by several other schools. Miss Emily Allen is known throughout the south for her work in the Southern Methodist church, and is of recognized ability as a teacher.

Gresham High School.

Macon, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The Academy of Music was packed to overflowing tonight with a delighted audience in attendance on the annual exhibition exercises of the Gresham high school, one of the splendid institutions of the Bibb county public school system. Professor C. B. Chapman is principal. Superintendent Abbott and the board of education were in attendance. The following interesting programme was splendidly rendered:

Dumbbell and free gymnastic drill, closing with rataplan chorus—Girl's intermediate class.

Oration, "Pericles to the People," Elijah Kellogg, Leo Wachtel.

Recitation, "The Tiger Hunt," (adapted from Century Magazine)—Jeanie Wilcox.

Song, "Welcome, Pretty Primrose Flower," Pinsuiti—Quartet.

Oration, "The Soldier of the South," L. L. Knight—Wallace Miller.

Recitation, "A German Fire-Eater," Theodore S. Fay—Nellie Newman.

Figure marching—Boys' intermediate class.

Oration, "The Curse of Regulus"—Henry Jones.

Recitation, "Bobbie Shaftoe," Homer Greene—Cordelia Dessau.

Song, "The Bloom is on the Rye," Bishop—Quartet.

Oration, "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy"—Masterly effort at the high school, showing that the decadence of American oratory is not as yet—Herman Roberson.

Recitation, "The Revolt of Mother" Mary E. Wilkins—Cecil Summey.

Ball drill—Girls' senior class.

Oration, "The Boy Orator of Zepata City," Richard Harding Davis—Robert Gantt.

Recitation, "The Reverend Ezekiel Crump," Frank R. Stockton—Mary Hough.

Song, "Love's Old Sweet Song," Malloy-Smith—Quartet.

Recitation, "The Justice of the Hispano-American War," John L. McLaurin—Horrance Mitchell.

Recitation, "My Double, and How He Undid Me," Edward Everett Hale—Matibel Pope.

Quartet—First soprano, Ida Willingham, Eugenia Henderson; second soprano, Rosa Dumas, Mabel Harris; first alto, Mattie Christian, Mary Hough; second alto, Louise Napier, Fannie Morris.

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the Gresham high school will be held tomorrow night at the Academy of music.

Programme by the Blind.

Macon, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The pupils of the Georgia academy for the Blind, gave an entertainment this afternoon which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The programme was as follows:

Boys' orchestra—"Mountain Quickstep," A. Ewins.

Children's class song—"Spring's Delight," George F. Root.

Piano duet, "Love at Sight," Kunkel—Janie Sanders and Sallie Thornton.

Violin solo, "Air with Variations, No. 2. Dancla—Pauld Donehoo.

Piano solo, "Polish Dance," Xavier Scharwenka—John Martin.

Chorus, "How Bright and Fair," from "William Tell," Rossini.

Piano trio, "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore," arranger by Bissel—Buna Littlefield, Nannie Peacock and Eulala Bradley.

Double quartet, "He Wipes the Tear from Mary Every Eye, DanksMary Williams, Janie Sanders, Daisy Mathews, Gertrude Jones, John Martin, Willie Cooper, John Williams, Adrian Robinson.

Piano duet, "Je Suis Pret," Lafuente—Daisy Mathews and Sadie Peacock.

Children's class song—"The Palms," Faure.

Piano solo, "Musical Rockets," Strakoesh—Mary Williams.

Voval duet, "Oh, Would That My Love," Mendelssohn—Mary Williams and Daisy Mathews.

Piano duet—"Fantasie Brilliante," from "Oberon, arranged by Leybach—Paul Donehoo and John Martin.

Chorus—"We are Free As the Birds," Verdi.

Exercises illustrative of work done in ordinary school department.

School song—"Star Spangled Banner."

GAINESVILLE COMMENCEMENT.

The Georgia Female Seminary Closes Scholastic Year Entertainingly.

Gainesville, Ga., May 30.—(Special.)—The commencement of the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music is on in full blast. Many visitors are here and the people are enjoying the exercises, which are unusually brilliant and entertaining.

The first exercises began last Friday night with an entertaining recital by the seniors in elocution. A large audience was present and the young ladies acquitted themselves nicely.

Yesterday morning Dr. C. E. Dowman, president of Emory college, preached. The music for the occasion was appropriate and was a delightful feature of the service. Last night Dr. Dowman again preached at the auditorium, all the churches of the city dispensing with their services to attend.

This morning at 11 o'clock Mr. Lucian L. Knight, literary editor of The Constitution, delivered the annual literary address. It was one of the finest efforts this eloquent young man ever made, and everybody was thoroughly charmed with it. The speaker was at his best and after its delivery he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the young ladies of the senior class held their class meeting. An appropriate programme was rendered. The class is composed of a number of bright young ladies representing numerous families all over the state.

The annual concert occurred in the auditorium of the seminary tonight. The programme was an excellent one. The numbers were all excellently rendered and the music was of a high order. The annual concerts are always occasions of great enjoyment, and the one this evening was exceptionally so. Tomorrow morning the graduating exercises occur and will be very largely attended.

Cartersville's Schools.

Cartersville, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The closing exercises of the public schools occupy two days, today and tomorrow. Today was devoted to elocution contest and the exercises were very interesting. The contest was divided into two divisions, junior and senior, and there were eight contestants in each. They were selected as the most meritorious in the different grades by committees. One prize will go to each division, the committee submitting its decision, sealed, to the school board, to be announced at the close of tomorrow's exercises.

Ford's local orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion. Tomorrow occurs the regular commencement exercises and Merrill's orchestra, from Atlanta, will furnish the music for this day.

Grantville High School.

Grantville, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Following is the programme for commencement of Grantville High school:

Sunday, June 4th, 11 a. m.—Commencement sermon—Dr. I. J. Van Ness, Atlanta.

Monday, June 5th, 9 a. m.—Exercises primary and intermediate departments. 11:30 a. m.—Address, Hon. Eb T. Williams, Atlanta. 8 p. m.—Entertainment by music department and high school.

Tuesday, June 6th, 9 a. m.—Exercises high school. 11:30 a. m.—Address, Professor S. D. Bradwell, Athens, Ga. 8 p. m.—Entertainment music department and high school.

West Point Public School.

West Point, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of the schools of West Point began Sunday morning when the commencement sermon was preached at the Baptist church by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Atlanta. The edifice was filled to overflowing as the services in the other churches of the city were called off, as is the usual custom.

Monday morning the speaking for medals by the children of the lower grades took place at the opera house before a large audience. The children who took part had been well trained by their teachers and did great credit to the pieces assigned them; indeed it was hard to decide just to whom the medals should go.

Monday evening Tennyson's "Princess" was presented by the scholars from the high school department. An admission fee was charged, the proceeds of which will go towards the new library at the school.

The costumes worn by those who took part were elaborate affairs. The audience was carried through the beautiful poem and laughed heartily at the plight of the prince and his confederates who disprince and his confederates who dis-enter the school presided over by the princess.

Tuesday morning the high school scholars contested for medals. The programme presented was a very interesting one. At the close the three medals which had been offered by Messrs. Atkinson, Batson and Lanier were awarded by County Judge R. A. S. Freeman as follows: To the best speaker in first section, Miss Eppie Lee Scott—the Atkinson medal. To the best speaker in second section, Miss Grace Beasley—the Batson medal. To best speaker in high school contest, Miss Marguerritte Adams—the Lanier medal.

Tuesday evening the annual exhibition of the school took place. The programme consisted of cantatas, drills, etc., which were all well given, showing plainly the untiring zeal and tact of our institutions, who have spared no pains nor expense to make the affair a grand one. The principle number on the programme was "Columbia," in which ninety scholars took part.

Wednesday morning the graduating exercises too place in the opera house. The Hon. J. H. McGhee, of Talbotton, delivered the annual literary address.

At the close of the exercises the president of the board of education, Dr. J. S. Harsley, Sr., awarded the diplomas to the graduates, who were as follows: Misses Lonita Clark, Lee Mae Palmer, Ellen Wallace, Mattie Hogue, Hattie Woodyard and Mollie Lula Harsley.

Commencement at Demorest.

Demorest, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The graduating class received their diplomas at the close of the exercises on yesterday forenoon, in the auditorium.

Most remarkable success has attended the college at Demorest. There has been a roll call of between 400 and 500 names during the last scholastic year, and the prospect is good for a still larger attendance for the session that opens in September.

Mrs. Dr. Felton delivered the literary address on Tuesday to a very large and attentive audience.

The speaker was introduced by Judge Bleckley in a delightful way, eminently characteristic of his wonderful gift on this line. His chivalry was prominent in the glowing words of eulogy.

Under the care of Rev. C. C. Spence and an able faculty, there is a wonderful future opening before this college that was placed among the foothills of the Blue Ridge almost under the shadow of Yonah mountain, by its wise and generous projectors.

Harlem Institute.

Harlem, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Commencement exercises of the Harlem institute closed last night, after a very satisfactory term, both to principal and patrons of the school. The commencement sermon was preached on Sunday by Rev. J. H. Mashburn, of Augusta, from the text II Kings v. 17. On Monday morning ex-Judge E. H. Callaway addressed the school on "An Ideal Community." Monday night and last night was taken up with recitations, addresses, etc., by the school.

Harmony Grove High School.

Harmony Grove, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The graduating exercises of the Harmony Grove High school occurred today, and were largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all. There were ten graduates in all—four young ladies and six young gentlemen—as follows: Misses Ethel Harber, Floy Shannon, Clara Parker and Maud Pittman, and Messrs. Clio Ayers, Sidney Nix, C. B. Benton, R. K. Jordan, Olin Shankle and Homer Harber. The essays and orations by the graduates were far above those usually heard on similar occasions, and every one is loud in their praise.

At Shorter College.

Rome, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The twenty-second annual commencement of Shorter college came to a brilliant close tonight with the graduating exercises.

Thirteen young women received diplomas and read original papers. The graduates in B. L. were as follows: A. Hattie Byrd, Katherine Comer, Hattie L. Fleetwood, Flora M. Keller, Bertha Patterson, Nettie Sharp, Elizabeth Simpson, Mary Lou Ware and Ella Moore West. B. A.'s: Minnie Ezzell, Ada Hardy and Bertha Simmons. B. S.: Una S. Foster. Six of the thirteen live in Rome.

This morning the board of trustees met and reported the college in excellent condition. The board consists of Colonel D. B. Hamilton, Sr., president; J. D. Sullivan, secretary; C. U. Harper, A. W. Ledbetter, W. F. Ayer, Linton Dean and Harper Hamilton.

The contract with President T. J. Simmons is for five years and the faculty will remain unchanged. The trustees are more than pleased with the fine management of President and Mrs. Simmons. Under their skillful and scholarly management Shorter is destined to become one of the most renowned female colleges in the south.

This morning the musical graduates gave a magnificent piano recital in the chapel under the direction of Mrs. T. J. Simmons. The programme was as follows:

Hungarian rhapsodie No. 11, Liszt—Mildred Jones.

(a) Nocturne in E Major, Chopin; (b) "Czardas," McDowell—Meta Baldwin.

(a) "Papillon," Ketten; (b) "Soaring," Schumann; (c) "Revolutionary Etude," Chopin—Bertha Patterson.

Contralto solo, "Springtime," Rubinstein—Maydie Thweatt.

Sonata, op. 31, No. 2, (a) Largo; (b) Allegro, Beethoven—Mildred Jones.

March from "Tanhaeuser," Wagner-Liszt—Meta Baldwin.

Contralto solo, "Break, Break, Break," Baldwin—Maydie Thweatt.

Rhapsodie No. 12, Liszt—Bertha Patterson.

Tonight the chapel was packed to its capacity to witness the exercises of the graduating class.

Rev. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, delivered the baccalaureate address, his theme being "Fascination from the View Point of Experience." Dr. Burrows is one of the most learned and eloquent Baptist divines in the south, and his address tonight was a brilliant effort.

The music was an especially good feature, the Italian solo of Miss Worrill being especially beautiful. She has a rich, sweet voice that is destined to win her fame. The ceremonies in honor of Alfred and Martha Shorter, founders of the institution, were particularly appropriate and touching.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the evening occurred when each of the thirteen graduates walked to the center of the stage and laid a silver dollar on the table. This was to form the nucleus of an endowment fund of $100,000 which is to be raised for the college.

The alumnae have pledged themselves to contribute each $1 per annum and a large sum will be raised in this way. The late Colonel Alfred Shorter built and endowed Shorter. From first to last and including the accumulated interest on the amount he gave over a quarter of a million dollars to the college which bears his honored name.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Exercises of Commencement—Hon. Porter King to the Alumnae.

LaGrange, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—The commencement sermon of the Southern Female college was preached in the chapel hall of that institution Sunday at 11 o'clock by Rev. T. W. O'Kelly from the text "Mary hath chosen the good part which shall not be taken from her."

At night in the Frst Baptist church Dr. S. Y. Jameson, of Atlanta, preached a missionary sermon.

No exercises were held yesterday morning. In the afternoon the regular annual meeting of the trustees were held. Captain T. J. Thornton was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of his honored father, J. P. Thornton.

Under the management of Misses Butler and Witherspoon, teachers of the vocal and elocution departments, respectively, a most interesting programme had been prepared and executed last evening before a packed house.

At 11 o'clock this morning Hon. Porter King addressed the Alumnae Association, the Delphic and Lewis Render Societies. As a token of respect the merchants all closed their stores and clerks and all went out to hear the speaker. Such an honor has never before been shown one of our commencement orators.

Mr. King's address was an able one, treating of education in its physical, mental and moral phases, all of which go to make the perfect woman.

This afternoon from 4 to 6 was taken up by the art display. There were more dainty water color pictures framed in harmony with the subject and also a larger variety of studies showing progressive steps in the chosen medium. There were sketches from nature made by the young ladies at one sitting from pretty nooks within easy reach; sketches from life made in the studio. Misses Janie Speer and Lillian Heifner completed the prescribed course and their work was very much scrutinized and highly complimented. Mrs. P. G. Autrey, the teacher in this department, is an artist of reputation and this afternoon's display reflects great credit upon her as an instructor.

JUDGE SPEER TO MERCER LAW CLASS

Delivered Lecture on the Constitution Tuesday Night.

EXAMINATIONS MADE TODAY

Moot Court To Be Held on Wednesday Night.

ANTHONY'S WILL WAS FILED YESTERDAY

Widow Will Contest It—The Death of George W. Morgan—General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., May 31.—Last night Judge Speer delivered the last of his lectures on the constitution for this term to the law class of Mercer university, and the written examination of the members of the class will take place tomorrow. This will complete the course for the class of 1899, which has been the largest in the history of the school. It is composed mainly of a number of young men who have distinguished themselves in various universities and who have also in school teaching and otherwise learned to appreciate the advantages afforded by the law course at Mercer and also the importance of hard study. The professors of the law department—Judge Speer, Judge Ross, Mr. Olin Wimberly and Mr. Clem P. Steed—are all experienced and learned lawyers, and being engaged in the daily practical duties of their profession, have been able to add to the fine theoretical training of the students the practical advantages which result from their daily experience. Many times during this session when interesting cases involving important questions of law were argued in the United States court the entire law class of Mercer was in attendance, listening with attention to all that was said and gathering valuable suggestions from the skillful management and arguments of the able counsel. The law department of Mercer was reorganized in 1892 with the present corps of professors and is now one of the most successful branches of the university. Hon. Walter B. Hill has delivered a valuable lecture to the students on "Professional Ethics" and Dr. Clarke several fine lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence." Constitutional law is a special study at Mercer and Judge Speer's method of teaching has received high approval. That famous lawyer and teacher, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, lecturer on constitutional law in Yale college, has written to him:

"Your letters are the best introductions I have ever seen to the study of the constitution of the United States, and I wish they could be in the hands of every young man in the country whose thoughts are turned in that direction. They compress a great deal into a small compass, with an elegance and lucidity of style that makes them fascinating as well as instructive. Treatises in the way of commentary upon the constitution, while sometimes very able and valuable, seem to me to be often too formally didactic and professional for the general reader or the young student, and to have treated it too largely as an isolated instrument, rather than as the product and result of the history and progress of free government, and of the great principles of liberty evolved in the growth of law, translated under fortunate conditions to a new and prolific soil. This, I see, is your view of it, to which I hope you will give full expression."

The baccalaureate address to the law class will be delivered on commencement day, as usual, and the moot court will be held Wednesday night. The entire law faculty will preside as a bench of judges, and the case, which is an interesting proceeding for divorce, in which the lady plaintiff will appear and testify in person, will be tried before a jury composed of students of Mercer University. It is understood that one of the witnesses for the plaintiff is the well-known Dr. Palmer. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Arthur Ramseur, of Gordon county, and R. E. Storrs, of Florida, and the counsel for the defendant are Messrs. N. E. Harris, Jr., of Macon, and E. C. Collins, of Tatnall county.

This is always one of the great features of commencement, and hitherto on such occasions, in the spacious chapel, there is standing room only.

A Will Contest.

The will of the late E. R. Anthony was filed for probate today in the office of the ordinary. Mr. W. B. Birch is trustee. By the terms of the will David Milne gets a special legacy, one-fourth of the estate is given to Miss Addie Hancock, the stepdaughter of the deceased, and the balance of the estate goes to a cousin of the deceased in Greene county named Thomas Richards. It is highly probable that the widow of the deceased will contest the will. She and Mr. Anthony were married in 1893, and some time ago they separated. Soon after the separation, and while Mr. Anthony was preparing to file a suit for divorce, Mrs. Anthony got ahead of him and filed her suit for divorce. Mr. Anthony died recently, however, before the case was ever heard. As no divorce had been granted, and Mrs. Anthony was not remembered in the will, she will contest it. She was Mr. Anthony's second wife. His stepdaughter, Miss Addie Hancock, to whom he willed one-fourth of his estate, is the daughter of his deceased first wife, who was Mrs. Hancock at the time of her marriage to Mr. Anthony.

Mr. Morgan's Death.

Mr. George W. Morgan died this morning at 2:15 at the City Hospital, where he had been carried for treatment. About four months ago he was attacked with pneumonia from which he was never able to receover. He was one of Macon's best known and most respected citizens. He was manager of the clothing department of the Dannenberg Company, and had for long years been an active factor in Macon's commercial life. He was a director in the Commercial and Savings bank and connected with other business enterprises. The deceased was a consistent member of the First Baptist church. Mr. Morgan was born in Crawford county sixty years ago. He served gallantly in the civil war.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the late residence of the deceased on Pine street. The pallbearers will be Messrs. Claud Estes, E. T. Mallory, T. L. Massenburg, J. W. Cabaniss, F. C. Ries, G. M. Davis, W. A. Davis and William K. P. Moore.

South Georgia College.

McRae, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Following is the programme of the Couth Georgia college commencement:

Sunday, June 4th, 11 a. m.—Commencement sermon by Rev. W. A. Morgan. 8 p. m., sermon by Rec. J. T. Ryder.

Monday, June 5th, 9 a. m.—Exercises by primary and inter-department. 8 p. m., salamagundi, all departments.

Tuesday, June 6th, 9 a. m.—Academic exhibition. Literary address by Hon. G. R. Glenn. 4 p. m, art levee. 8 p. m., concert by music and elocution classes.

Wednesday, June 7th, 9 a. m.—Champion debate; graduating exercises; delivery of medals by Rev. T. R. Kemp. 8 p. m., address by Rev. Sam Jones.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From The Chicago News.

Good things go as easily as bad things come.

Kind words never die—except when killed by ingratitude.

Gossip is a cartridge fired from the gun of idle curiosity.

The punch bowl is more dangerous than the pugilistic punch.

The good die young and the other kind when they can't help it.

BOOTH RELICS IN NATIONAL MUSEUM

Transferred from War Department to That Institution.

HAVE BEEN IN LOCKED CHEST

In a Storeroom in the War Department Building.

NOW PLACED WHERE ALL CAN SEE THEM

Some Interesting Data in the Records. Booth's Pistol and Dagger Now on Exhibition.

Washington, May 31.—(Special.)—The assassination of President Lincoln has been brought to the front by the transfer to the national museum of what is known as the "Booth relics." For many years these grewsome relics have been in a locked chest in a storeroom of the war department. Only visitors with a pull on some high official have been allowed to see them. At the suggestion of Judge Advocate General Lieber they have been ordered removed to the national museum where he who runs by may see and read about them.

Among other interesting data the records of the judge advocate general's office contain the following in connection with these relics: "Proclamation of May 2, 1865, offering rewards for arrest of certain persons supposed to be implicated in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln recites:

"Whereas it appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late president and the attempted assassination of W. H. Seward were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, etc."

Under this same date Judge Advocate General Holt reported "that the testimony which has been under consideration by this bureau indicates that Jefferson Davis, George N. Saunders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary and Clement C. Clay were in complicity with the assassins and their accomplices."

The records further show that these conclusions were based upon the following evidence:

Statement April 4, 1865, of S. P. Jones (blind): "Left Richmond two years after the war broke out. During the time became acquainted with several military officers. Heard rewards offered by private secessionists for the head of Mr. Lincoln and this Jeff Davis is at the head of the conspiracy."

Statement May, 1865, of Susannah Hann: "Lived in Richmond three years with Mr. James Walker Murray. Booth and Surratt were at Murray's about three weeks before the fall of Richmond. Heard Murray tell his wife that they were fixing to kill Mr. Lincoln. Murray gave Booth, when he left, a small bag of money. Men and women both gave toward it, the women saying they would give their last cent to have Mr. Lincoln killed. The plan of inviting Mr. Lincoln to the theater was fixed upon in Richmond. Gives names of different persons that contributed to the death of Mr. Lincoln, among them Jefferson Davis, etc."

Statement, April, 1865, of John Devenny: "Saw Booth in 1865 in Montreal in company with George N. Saunders, Jacob Thompson, Clement Clay, etc. Next saw him April 14, 1865, at 5 p. m. at the Kirkwood house. Next saw him as he jumped from the box of Ford's theater."

Letter from John A. Dix, April 19, 1865, inclosing letter from him to D. Angular to the effect that in the fall of 1864 Booth played in Montreal and was very intimate with "Thompson, Clay & Co.," and after his return to the states exhibited a belt full of $20 gold pieces which he said he had made by oil speculations.

What oil speculations in Canada had to do with assassinating Mr. Lincoln in Washington does not appear frim the testimony. Nor could the statements of these exhibits in any way connect Jefferson Dvis with this foul crime except in minds distorted with the prejudices of the times. As indicating the conditions then existing, these records are chiefly interesting.

Among the relics to be transferred are the following: The derringer pistol with which Mr. Booth shot Mr. Lincoln; the bullet which pierced the great martyr's head, and pieces of skull which it drove in; the dagger which Booth flourished over his head as he ran across the theater stage and shouted, "Sic semper tyrannis;" a blood-stained pine bar with which Booth fastened the door after entering the lobby to Mr. Lincoln's box; Booth's diary containing entries relating to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and five photographs of different ladies; two Spencer carbines, one of which was found at Mrs. Surratt's house, and one which Booth had in his hand when he was shot; several bowie knives, revolvers, opera glasses, cases of cartridges and other personal relics of Booth.

Quarrel Over Appointment.

The two senators from Kentucky—Lindsay, old democrat, and Deboe, republican—are having quite a contest with the census officials over the enumerators to be appointed for the Blue Grass state.

It seems that Census Director Merriam has taken a sudden spell of non-partisanship, and has decided to apportion these enumerators equally between democrats and republicans. He, accordingly, decided to allow Senator Lindsay to name five, and Senator Deboe to name six of the Kentucky supervisors. Lindsay got here first and presented his candidates. Deboe followed and claimed the right as a republican to name all of the candidates. The two senators have got together and squabbled over the matter considerably, but without coming to any agreement.

The expectation now is that each senator will name his candidates for all the places, and that the census bureau will decide its own selections from the two lists.

The republicans are taken considerably aback by the decision to allow the democrats an equal whack at these little spoils. In his published interviews, Director Merriam has appeared to be a strict partisan. He has announced his purpose to hold examinations for census positions in Washington, but he has on several occasions asserted that after the applicants had passed the examination, those would be selected who had the strongest republican pull. His idea was that the employees should be competent, but that the list of competents with republican influence should be exhausted before the democrats need to come around.

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FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

COUNTY SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

By direction of the state school commissioner the regular examination of applicants for licenses to teach in the common schools will be held in this city on Thursday, June 22d, beginning at 8 o'clock a. m. and continuing until the examination is completed.

The examination of white applicants will be held in the Boys' High school building, corner of Gilmer and Courtland streets.

The examination of colored applicants will take place at Morris Brown college, corner of Boulevard and Cain street.

Applicants will be required to bring lunches, as no intermission will be allowed during the day. Inasmuch as the number of applicants for licenses in Fulton county is so far in excess of the teachers needed, and in view of the further fact that the law does not contemplate that this county shall bear the expense of examining teachers for other counties, a fee of $1 will be required of all applicants to cover the expense of conducting the examination and grading papers. This fee will be returned to all teachers who are given positions in the schools of this county. No fee will be required of teachers already teaching in this county. Applicants will be required to furnish written certificates of good character.

To avoid any delay on the day of examination, applicants not teachers of this county are requested to call at my office and deposit fee on Wednesday, June 21st.

R. J. GUINN,
County School Commissioner.

Atlanta, Ga., May 24, 1899.

june 6-13-20

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SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 31 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	......
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	......
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	......
Arrive New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	......
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 50 Daily
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	......	6 55 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 50 p m	......	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m	......	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	......	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 22 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	......
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

LaGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 am
8 22 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv.	5 52 am
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 am

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J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

George C. Smith, President and General Manager, Atlanta, Ga.

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Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the May term, 1899, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in June, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Moritz Schwartz, deceased, to-wit: Lot known as part of land lot number eighty-three (83), in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting fifty (50) feet on the west side of Mangum street, and running back west the same width immediately south of and along Magazine street ninety-seven (97) feet, more or less, and known as lot number one (1) on the plat of the Doonan property, sold by George W. Adair on the 1st July, 1867.

Also lot known as part of city lot number twelve (12), land lot eighty-four (84), in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, said part fronting one hundred, two and a half (102½) feet on Markham street, and is circumscribed and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of said part on Markham street, running south along land formerly owned by T. G. Healey one hundred and five (105) feet, thence west along land owned by H. Thaden and Phillips one hundred and seven and a half (107½) feet, thence north along land owned by Phillips to Markham street one hundred and five (105) feet, thence east along Markham street one hundred and two and a half (102½) feet back to the beginning corner.

Also city lot fronting eighty (80) feet on Markham street and running back eighty (80) feet, known as number seventy-two (72) by street number. This lot adjoins the last described lot, which is known as number seventy-four (74) and seventy-six (76) by street number; all the above land being in the city of Atlanta, Ga.

Sold for the purpose of payment of debts and distribution. Terms cash.

AARON HAAS, Administrator.

may 11—4t—thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that August Buhlert, late of said county, died testate, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration with will annexed will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in June next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Stephen S. Moore, guardian of Thomas Butler Moore, minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before teh first Monday in June next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Mrs. Franziska E. Wittig, guardian of Lena T. and Josephine W. Wittig, minors, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—It being necessary that a guardian should be appointed for Glenn Howell and Harry O. Howell, minors, of said county, and no application having been made therefor, notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in June next said guardianship will be vested in the county guardian, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 10, 1899.—To the heirs-at-law of Mattie Adams, deceased, who reside out of said state: Thomas H. Malone, having as executor applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next June term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in June next, when [illegible] will then be [illegible] form.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 10, 1899.—The appraisers appointed to set apart to Mattie L. Luck, widow of Bedford L. Luck, a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the June term of said court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 10, 1899.—The appraisers appointed to set apart to Mrs. J. J. Bailey, as guardian of [illegible] Bailey, et al., minor children of J. J. Bailey, deceased, a twelve months' support for said children of said deceased, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, by the next June term of said court, why said application should not be granted.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Mollie Faith has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John F. Faith, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

may 11 18 25 June 1 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, March 8, 1899.—D. P. Hilland, W. H. Blanchard, executors of the will of Mary A. Moore, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, why they should not be discharged on the first Monday in June next.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—J. N. Porter, administrator of estate of Minnie L. Jones, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

AUDITOR NAMED IN B. AND L. CASE

T. A. Hammond Will Take Charge of Southern Mutual Affairs.

WILL ADJUST THE CLAIMS

Case on Trial Collapsed Yesterday When Amendment Was Filed.

COUNCIL COULD NOT AGREE ON FACTS

Some Disposition Will Probably Be Asked for $50,000 in Bank. The Litigation Will Be Delayed for More Than a Year.

Thod A. Hammond was appointed auditor in the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association case yesterday morning by Judge Lumpkin. The test case which was in progress on Tuesday collapsed and further progress being impossible, owing to the inability of the attorneys to agree on the facts, the auditor was appointed upon motion of one of the attorneys. It is thought that the litigation has been delayed a year and a half by the change in the course of affairs.

Under the conditions which the case was progressing on Tuesday, it was thought that the court would settle the question of withdrawing members yesterday, but when the attorneys for the plaintiff, through C. T. Ladson, offered an amendment to their petition there was considerable objection and this was the beginning of the breakdown in the proceedings.

The counsel for plaintiffs stated that they wanted to amend their pleadings so that they could allege that at the time R. A. Mathews, the plaintiff, made his application to withdraw from the association, there was enough money in the hands of the officers of the association to pay all withdrawals then pending.

The objection to this was very strong. Mr. Willingham, of Culberson & Willingham, stated that the case would not be the same if the amendment was allowed. He said that the parties litigant did not know the association was in such a good condition, if the facts stated in the amendment were true. Judge Lumpkin said he did not think the question which the court wished to pass upon and have tested by the supreme court would be brought out if the amendment was allowed. He wanted the case tried as had been previously agreed upon by the attorneys.

Counsel for both the receivers and the plaintiffs held a lengthy conference, in which the questions involved were thoroughly discussed. Several hours were consumed in the conference. Every phase of the litigation and the condition of the affairs of the association were discussed, but the attorneys were unable to agree on a statement of facts under the amendment which had been offered. Various objections were made to it.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the court heard from Mr. Ladson. He said that the attorneys had been unable to agree. He said under the circumstances it was impossible to go on with the Mathews case. He moved that an auditor be appointed.

Lumpkin & Burnett, representing the receivers, stated that they thought the motion of Mr. Ladson was too late. Judge Lumpkin asked if there was any objection to an auditor. There was some discussion of the proposition, but no decided opposition was offered. Many of the attorneys present agreed that it was the proper thing to do. Suggestions were then made as to who should be appointed.

Judge Spencer R. Atkinson was suggested. Other names were put forward and there was a long discussion over the selection. It was finally agreed that Mr. Hammond should be appointed by the court. Judge Lumpkin then directed an order to be drawn to that effect.

The entire case will be in the hands of the auditor and he will hear all the evidence that is to be presented, the contentions of the parties and the argument on any questions which may arise. Every feature of the case will be considered by him, and he is instructed by the court to have his report ready to be submitted by December 1st of the present year.

Exceptions will be made to the report if it is not satisfactory, and these will be heard by the court during the first week of January.

The litigation is now considered delayed for considerably more than a year, and it is not known what will be the turn of affairs within that time. The receivers may ask the court for further instructions regarding some of the funds now in hand and concerning the disposition of certain assets. These suggestions were to have come up during the hearing after the question of withdrawing members was disposed of.

The answer of the receivers to the petition filed by Jervey, Mims and others asking for a reduction of expenses was filed with the court yesterday. In it the receivers stated that the work which had been entailed on them by virtue of the winding up of the affairs of the association had been very great and would continue as much so as in the past.

It was stated that while the expenses of the association for office help during the prosperity of the concern had exceeded $2,000, since the receiver took hold of it the office expenses had been about $385 per month or less than one-fifth of the amount expended each year by the association when it was in its corporate existence.

They showed who had been employed by the receivers and how they had been conducting the affairs on a greatly reduced scale. It was stated that in the original order of the court regarding the appointment of a receiver, while the court thought it best to have two receivers, compensation for one only was provided.

It was stated that the work of caring for the numerous ancillary receiverships in various other states than Georgia had been very great and the work would continue so long as the affairs remained open. They said that the appointment of an auditor will place upon them considerable more work.

Morris Brandon advocated a reduction of the expenses. Mr. Lumpkin and Captain Ellis spoke for the receivers. The question of reducing expenses precipitated a long discussion. Judge Anderson and Mr. O'Brien both spoke of the work they had done and that which will fall on them in the future. Judge Lumpkin announced that he would make no cut in the expenses, but in the futre if there was any provocation he would consider the question further.

HEADQUARTERS MAY BE MOVED

Prudential May Scoop in Department of the Gulf.

SOME OFFICERS WANT TO MOVE

The Recommendation Will, However, Have To Be Approved by Quartermaster General Ludington.

The Prudential building may get the headquarters of the department of the gulf. The matter has not as yet been fully decided, but the change is under advisement, and it is understood that a number of the officers at department headquarters are in favor of making such a change.

Department headquarters are now located in the Austell building, where they have been since March, 1898, when the department of the gulf was established.

The only objection to the Austell building is that the officers cannot have all their offices on the same floor on account of the size of the building. This gives an idea of the number of officers at headquarters. The department occupies the sixth floor of the big building and portions of the seventh and eighth floors. The basement and stables in the rear are also used.

It is the basement and stable feature that is causing the hesitancy over the change. There is no basement that can be utilized as a storeroom at the Prudential building, and there is no stable. This feature is still under consideration and some provision will have to be made in the event that the change is made.

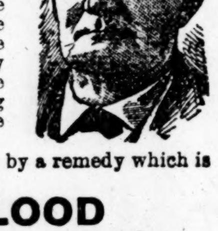
It is understood that the basement and stable at the Austell cannot be used by the department if the offices are moved from the building.

The question of changing the location of department headquarters has been under advisement, it is said, for about one month. It was finally decided to make the change and the recommenlation was made by Colonel John Simpson, chief quartermaster of the department. This recommendation was approved by General Frank, departmental commander, and was forwarded to General M. I. Ludington, quartermaster general of the army.

Nothing was heard from the quartermaster general, however, and on telegraphing him, it was ascertained that the papers never reached him. The matter was taken up again in the department yesterday morning, and it is probable that another recommendation will be mailed within a few days.

Commissioner Stevens in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., May 31.—(Special.)—Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture, arrived here tonight for the purpose of conferring with Mr. J. P. Williams with reference to the question of uniform cotton classification, which was brought up originally through a letter on the subject written by Mr. Williams. Commissioner Stevens will see Mr. Williams tomorrow and decide the question.



RAW AS BEEF FROM ECZEMA!

No Torture Equal to the Itching and Burning of This Fearful Disease.

Not much attention is often paid to the first symptoms of Eczema, but it is not long before the little redness begins to itch and burn. This is but the beginning, and will lead to suffering and torture almost unendurable. It is a common mistake to regard a roughness and redness of the skin as merely a local irritation; it is but an indication of a humor in the blood—of terrible Eczema—which is more than skin-deep, and can not be reached by local applications of ointments, salves, etc., applied to the surface. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, although all suffering is produced through the skin; the only way to reach the disease, therefore, is through the blood.

Mr. Phil T. Jones, of Mixersville, Ind., writes:

"I had Eczema thirty years, and after a great deal of treatment my leg was so raw and sore that it gave me constant pain. It finally broke into a running sore, and began to spread and grow worse. For the past five or six years I have suffered untold agony and had given up all hope of ever being free from the disease, as I have been treated by some of the best physicians and have taken many blood medicines, all in vain. With little faith left I began to take S. S. S., and it apparently made the Eczema worse, but I knew that this was the way the remedy got rid of the poison. Continuing S. S. S., the sore healed up entirely, the skin became clear and smooth, and I was cured perfectly."

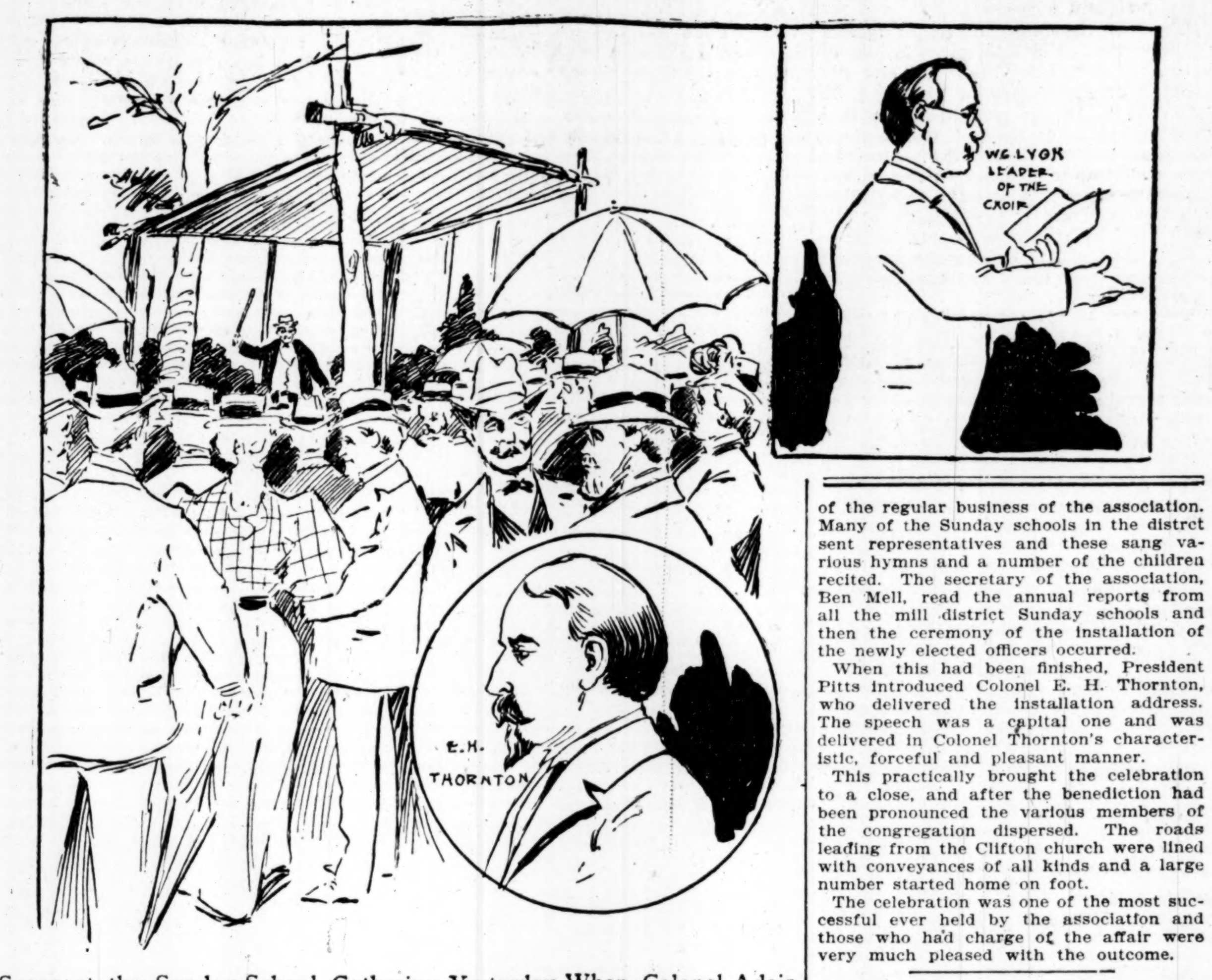
Eczema is an obstinate disease and can not be cured by a remedy which is only a tonic. Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is superior to other blood remedies because it cures diseases which they can not reach. It goes to the bottom—to the cause of the disease—and will cure the worst case of Eczema, no matter what other treatment has failed. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to be free from potash, mercury or any other mineral, and never fails to cure Eczema, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, Open Sores, Ulcers, Boils, etc. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on these diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

COLONEL GEORGE W. ADAIR SPEAKS


WG. LYON LEADER OF THE CHOIR
E. H. THORNTON

Scene at the Sunday School Gathering Yesterday When Colonel Adair Made an Eloquent Address.

The fourteenth annual celebration of the Sunday school association of the mill district was held yesterday at Clifton church and the main feature of the occasion was the presence and speech of Colonel George W. Adair, who attended Sunday school on the same spot seventy years ago.

Colonel Adair had been especially requested to be present for the purpose of speaking of old times and old customs existing in the district when he was a boy. The celebration resembled an old fashioned camp meeting, and people for miles around attended on foot and in carriages.

The present Clifton church, which was built several years ago, stands in the midst of a lovely grove of oaks and would doubtless proved inadequate to accommodate the large number that attended and took part in the celebration. The exercises were held in the grove and an improvised stage and seats had been constructed under the trees.

During the interval for dinner a pleasant incident occurred with Colonel Adair as the central figure. He was seated on one of the benches in the shade talking with friends when L. A. Pitts, the president of the association, stepped up and told him that several ladies desired to meet him.

Colonel Adair turned to greet them. Without hesitation he recognized the two as playmates of his when he was a boy living in the neighborhood seventy years ago. They were all children at that time, but Colonel Adair knew who the old ladies were the moment he saw them.

"Why you are old Uncle Johnny Huey's girls, ain't you?" exclaimed Colonel Adair, and both admitted that they were. Room was made for them on the bench and the three friends of seventy years ago sat and talked of old times for quite awhile.

The two ladies were Miss Maria Huey and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller. Miss Huey told Colonel Adair that although she was more than seventy-five years old, she remembered him quite well, and had often heard her mother speak of him.

"I am now living in the same old home that I did in those days," said she, "and one of the most cherished possessions is an old loom that belonged to your mother."

Colonel Adair recalled a number of trivial incidents that had occurred when the three were children, and in the majority of the cases the old ladies readily remembered the facts and laughed heartily at the stories related by their former neighbor.

While this conversation was in progress a large number of those in attendance at the celebration came over to the party and introduced themselves as descendants of the people who lived in the neighborhood when Colonel Adair anr the two ladies were children.

The peculiar meeting was the subject of conversation for the balance of the afternoon, and Colonel Adair said that the incident brought up with unusual force many recollections of his boyhood.

The representatives of seven of the Sunday schools in the mill district had gathered to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the Sunday school association and the crowd was a large one.

Many were unable to find seats on the benches provided and stood near the stage during the exercises. The services of the day were conducted by A. L. Pitts, the president of the association, and he introduced all the speakers.

The meeting began shortly after 10 o'clock and after a song of welcome by the Clifton school, Rev. W. O. Butler read a selection from the scriptures.

Various revival songs were then sung and prayer was made by Colonel C. W. Smith. Then Mr. Pitts introduced Colonel George W. Adair.

Colonel Adair's address was in his characteristic happy style, and while his remarks in the main were confined to the past memories of the old church and school that stood on the spot where the present Clifton church is located, he dwelt at some length upon the work of teaching religion to children.

He handled the subject in an impressive and forceful manner and frequently caused smiles from his audience by his pleasant sallies and humor. At the conclusion of his talk Rev. W. O. Butler said that the congregation owed Colonel Adair a debt of gratitude for his address and asked that all who desired to express such to stand up. Every one in the entire assembly, except Colonel Adair himself, rose.

In substance Colonel Adair's remarks were as follows:

"Mr. President—It affords me peculiar pleasure to meet this people today. No literary address would be permissible on such an occasion and furthermore it would prove a disappointment. I have not prepared any grandiloquent speech, but I am going to tell you of things as they existed here some seventy years ago.

"The old spring in the hollow, the green trees, the very atmosphere and the glimpse of God's blue sky overhead have awakened in my mind a pleasant train of reminiscences. I remember away back yonder in 1829 I was a little chap about six years old and I attended a little old log school not 100 feet from where I now stand.

"The church that my good mother and father attended every Sunday was built of logs and stood in that little clearing over yonder. Everything was constructed of logs in those days. All the great inventions that have made life so easy for most of us and the handy conveniences that are in every home nowadays, however humble, were not dreamed of when as a little barefooted boy I used to study the old 'blue back' spelling book seventy years ago.

"I remember one day we had gathered together in the old log church to hold a revival meeting or something of that kind and when the services were about to begin we discovered that there was no Bible in the house. We were in a nice predicament, I can tell you, but I was a likely little chap those days and I volunteered to go after the book. But my mother refused to let me go alone because of the 'pant'er' which was said to be roaming the woods down in the bottom lands now owned by your excellent president, Mr. Pitts.

"It was no uncommon thing at that time to be frightened by the wild animals that infested the district and all the neighbors were prepared for attacks from just such enemies. Away off in that direction about three miles was a little cross roads store, and they sold whisky there. The wild young men of the district used to go there frequently and drink and fight. I can remember the names of a lot of those fellows, but I guess I won't call them because some of their descendants may be here today and I know they wouldn't like to hear of the misdeeds of their relatives.

"In those good old days all the present new-fangled things were unknown. We had no stoves, we had no railroads, we had no gas, and we were without a thousand and one other things that are so common today that we scarcely give them a thought. But one of the pleasantest things that I remember is that we had no new-fangled religion. The Bible was good enough for us and I can remember no happier moment in my life than when my dear, good mother, who now lies sleeping in the little graveyard not far away, used to take me on her knee and read and explain the teachings of the Scriptures.

"Our lot in life was plain, but the boys and girls of this district seventy years ago grew up to manhood and womanhood with the religion of the Bible firmly engrafted in their natures. Many of my old playmates are taking their last rest on the hill up yonder and few are left of that happy band of boys and girls who used to play all the innocent, childish games in this same clearing.

"How well I remember how we frolicked in this place where we are gathered today to celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of your Sunday school association. It seems but yesterday that I stood beneath these old trees a happy-hearted youngster with naught in the wide world to worry me. I remember one of the last sermons I listened to in that old log church and I believe it is as fresh in my mind today as the sermon I listened to last Sunday. I can almost quote the text!

"I don't propose to preach you a sermon myself, for that is not what I started out to do. I just came out to talk about old times, and if you will believe me I feel confident that I could keep on talking until sundown. But it's getting along toward dinner time now and I have already seen a number of good-sized baskets about and I know that fried chicken is on the meeting ground. I know you all like it, and I am primed and ready for it myself."

Colonel Adair concluded amid applause, and after Dr. Butler had requested that the audience show its appreciation of the address by standing, a large number of gentlemen seated on the stage went over and warmly congratulated Colonel Adair, who blushed like a school boy at the many attentions shown him.

Colonel Adair was followed by Rev. R. F. Eakes, pastor of the Merritts Avenue church, who delivered the annual address. Dr. Eakes began his remarks by saying that he only desired to emphasize some of the excellent statements made by Colonel Adair. He stated that it was nothing wonderful for a man like Colonel Adair to live to a ripe old age when he had been raised on plain, wholesome food and the Bible.

"We don't get enough of the Bible," said he, "and the world is poorer on that account. These little primers and tracts used in the Sunday schools are all right in their way as helps, but they are nothing as compared to the Bible—the whole Bible—and its teachings. The scriptures themselves are what should be taught."

Dr. Eakes's address was eloquent and forceful and held the attention of the large audience from the beginning until the close. He discussed his theme in a clear and concise manner and impressed all who heard him.

After several songs were rendered, President Pitts announced that the meeting would take a recess of an hour and a half for dinner.

Small parties were soon to be seen partaking of the appetizing dishes that had been brought from home in baskets and a long table was prepared near the church to which all were invited. Colonel Adair was the life of the table and was the center of attraction during the lunch hour.

When the meeting was again called to order it was for the purpose of disposing of the regular business of the association. Many of the Sunday schools in the distrct sent representatives and these sang various hymns and a number of the children recited. The secretary of the association, Ben Mell, read the annual reports from all the mill district Sunday schools and then the ceremony of the installation of the newly elected officers occurred.

When this had been finished, President Pitts introduced Colonel E. H. Thornton, who delivered the installation address. The speech was a capital one and was delivered in Colonel Thornton's characteristic, forceful and pleasant manner.

This practically brought the celebration to a close, and after the benediction had been pronounced the various members of the congregation dispersed. The roads leading from the Clifton church were lined with conveyances of all kinds and a large number started home on foot.

The celebration was one of the most successful ever held by the association and those who had charge of the affair were very much pleased with the outcome.

REWARD OFFERED YESTERDAY

$250 Offered by Governor for Arrest of Armstrong.

NO PETITION WAS SENT IN

Alleged Crime in Harris County Causes Governor Candler To Offer a Considerable Reward.

A reward of $250 was offered yesterday afternoon by Governor Candler for the apprehension and delivery into the hands of the sheriff of Harris county of Will Armstrong, a white man, charged with attempting an assault upon the ten-year-old daughter of Milton Simpson, a negro man. Both parties resided in Harris county, where the assault is alleged to have been attempted.

There are two unusual features in connection with the offering of the reward. One is that the residents of Harris county made no application to Governor Candler to issue a proclamation offering a reward. The governor, however, decided that the fleeing white man should be apprehended and given a proper hearing for his alleged crime, and yesterday decided to take the matter in his own hands, as the residents of Harris county apparently took no interest in the affair, and the offering of the reward was the result.

The alleged attempted assault is said to have been made upon May 25th and a full report of the affair has not yet reached this city. It is said, however, that Will Armstrong, a white man with a wife and several children, attempted an assault upon a little negro girl, aged ten years, the daughter of Milton Simpson, a respectable negro of Harris county.

The matter was reported to the shtriff of Harris county, but in the meantime Armstrong is said to have been informed that he had been accused of the offense and is reported to have commenced a chase with the sheriff and his posse. So far Armstrong has not been apprehended by the sheriff. Governor Candler has been waiting for some action on the part of the residents of Harris county, believing that they would petition him to offer a reward for the arrest of the fugitive.

No message was received from them, however, and the governor concluded that he would not be petitioned and yesterday afternoon caused the proclamation to be issued.

Another feature of the offering of the reward is that the words "with evidence sufficient to convict" have been stricken from the proclamation. These words are in the printed form and are usually allowed to remain in proclamations. In the present instance the reward will be paid merely for the arrest and delivery of the prisoner to the sheriff.

The proclamation follows:

"State of Georgia—Whereas, Official information has been received at this department that on the 25th day of May, 1899, in the county of Harris, one William Armstrong, white, committed an assault with intent to rape upon the ten-year-old daughter of Milton Simpson, colored, and escaped, and is now a fugitive from justice; and,

"Whereas, The malignity of the crime and the promotion of justice require that the said Will Armstrong be brought to trial for the offense with which he stands charged; it is, therefore,

"Ordered, That the secretary of state record and issue a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for the apprehension and delivery of the said Will Armstrong to the sheriff of Harris county, Georgia.

"A. D. CANDLER, Governor.

"By the governor:

"C. M. HITCH,

"Secretary Exec. Dept."

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BOOKS WILL CLOSE TODAY.

The Last Opportunity To Register Will Be Offered Today—Many Registered Yesterday.

This is the last day for registering. The books will close tonight at 7 o'clock and all those whose names do not appear will be unable to express a preference for county commissioner.

Yesterday was a busy day in the office. There was a long line of persons in the entrance to the tax collector's office and it is estimated that more persons signed the lists than for any two days previous.

Today the rush will be on. The candidates are urging their friends to qualify and the race has reached its height. The friends of both candidates are sanguine of the result.

UNCLE SAM'S HOT BATHS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Owned and conducted by United States government; will eradicate the effects of grip and cure rheumatism, malaria, neuralgia, catarrh, stomach, kidney, liver and nervous disorders, paralysis, blood and skin diseases and chronic and functional derangements. Mountain climate and cool, delightful summers. Leading hotels open the whole year, Arlington, Avenue, Waverly, Pullman, Great Northern and 100 others. Address the managers for rates and C. F. Cooley, secretary Business Men's League, for illustrated pamphlets of information.

HORSELESS CABS TO COME SOON

Automobile Company Being Organized in Atlanta.

A BIG SYNDICATE BEHIND IT

Concern Will Inaugurate Elaborate Electric Service Here.

WILL COMPETE WITH STREET CARS

Cheap Cab, Express Delivery and Omnibus Service Will Be Run—The Innovation Will Mark an Era in Atlanta Transportation.

The automobile will soon have a much wider scope in Atlanta than the electric cars. The announcement several days ago that they were to be introduced in this city has been confirmed, and it will not be long ere the old rickety cabs and delivery wagons will be completely out of date.

The auto-vehicles are to be introduced in Atlanta by the Whitney-Widener-Elkins electric vehicle syndicate, which will shortly start in Atlanta a system of cab, delivery and express wagon service that will mark an era in transportation in this city.

While the parent company will have a controlling interest in the stock of the company, yet the direct management will be conducted by local citizens, who will be interested in the enterprise. A good amount of the stock has already been taken in this city, it is said, and it will not be long until the local company has been fully organized.

The movement is very far-reaching in its scope. A system of omnibusses will be run on the principal streets that will even compete with the street cars. Electric cabs can be hired for very cheap rates, and the automobiles will no doubt revolutionize the cab business in Atlanta.

While the auto-vehicles have been whirling up and down Broadway and Fifth avenue in New York and other large cities of the north for some time, they are new to Atlanta, none haivng ever been seen here. It is needless to say the horseless carriages will be awaited with great interest.

The following special to The Constitution from New York gives an interesting account of what the new company expects to do:

"New York, May 31.—(Special.)—It was learned today that the Whitney-Widener-Elkins electric vehicle syndicate will shortly introduce in Atlanta an automobile cab delivery and express wagon service of far reaching effect.

"Steps are now being taken quietly for the formation of a company of local capitalists in Atlanta, which will have the direct management of the concern's business in that city, though the parent company in New York will probably retain a controlling interest in the stock.

"The plan is to supply a cheap cab service, which will practically do away with all horse vehicles in public use in Atlanta, as well as a delivery system for merchants, and a truck system for the needs of manufacturers and jobbers, also a general express and transfer business.

"The Atlanta Electric Vehicle Company will be one of about a dozen now being organized in cities chosen for the immediate introduction of auto-equipages. Its effect will be prodigious on all lines of business, the company proposing to go so far as to compete with street railways for passenger traffic."

CASSIN HEIRS GET $3,500.

Jury Awards a Verdict Against the Telephone Company in Judge Reid's Court.

The case of Cassin against the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company was concluded yesterday and the jury brought in a verdict of $3,500 for the heirs of George Cassin, who, it was alleged, was killed by the falling of a cable constructed by the telephone company. The plaintiff asked $15,000.

The case has been on trial during the week and was fought by both sides with much vigor. The telephone company contended that the wound received by Cassin did not cause his death, but, that he had other affections. Soon after the accident the telephone company paid Cassin $2,500 in settlement for his claim against the company.

The case will be taken to the supreme court for final adjudication.

Hood's Sarsaparilla goes directly to the seat of any trouble and by cleansing the blood speedily removes the causes of manifold complaints and gives a health-tone to the whole system.

HE GAVE POLICE BAD MONEY.

Negro Arrested for Passing Counterfeit Money on the Station Sergeant—Held as Witness.

Much counterfeit silver money has been circulated in the city during the past three or four days, and the police have been watching out for the guilty persons.

Last night a negro named Enoch Mobly walked into the police barracks to pay a prisoner's fine, and offered the station sergeant a counterfeit silver dollar as part of the money.

Knowing that the detectives were working on the circulators of spurious coins, Station Sergeant Brazelton promptly arrested Mobly and locked him up on the charge of passing counterfeit money.

Mobly says he got the money from somebody else, and did not know it was bad coin. He thinks he can tell where he got it, and this is just what the detectives want him to do.

DYSPEPSIA VICTIMS.

An Ever Increasing Multitude North and South.

HON. W. F. McCARTHY,
1113 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. W. F. McCarthy, ex-representative Illinois state legislature, 1113 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill., writes of Pe-ru-na as follows: "After taking Pe-ru-na three months I am cured of catarrh of the stomach, with which I had been afflicted for four years."

Sam A. Lehman, Payne, O., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman says:

"I have taken four bottles of Pe-ru-na and I am about well. I had catarrh of the stomach. I advise everybody to take Pe-ru-na that has catarrh. I was sick for two years; couldn't work at all. Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold. Everyone thought I was going to die."

Send for free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

CARROLL REFUSED NEW TRIAL

Condemned Man Must Try the Pardoning Board.

DECISION MADE YESTERDAY

Judge Candler Held That the Grounds for the New Trial Were Not Sufficient.

Joe Carroll, condemned to hang in the Tower a week from today, was refused a new trial by Judge Candler yesterday. At the last term of the Fulton criminal court Carroll was convicted of the murder of Josie Alexander and sentenced to hang on June 8th. A motion was made for a new trial by his attorney, W. S. Howard.

Judge Candler took the case under consideration, and after more than a week consumed in examining the evidence, he made his decision yesterday afternoon unfavorable to the condemned man.

The motion for a new trial was based on two grounds—that the verdict of the jury was contrary to the evidence brought out in the trial of the prisoner, and that there has been discovered some new evidence which will be beneficial in the case of the defendant. Judge Candler did not think the grounds sufficient for a new trial.

Joe Carroll about three weeks ago, in a quarrel with Josie Alexander and her husband, shot the woman, causing almost instant death. Carroll did not deny he killed the woman, but contended that he shot her accidentally and later that he killed her in self-defense.

Carroll's attorney will try to secure commutation for him from Governor Candler or from the pardoning board, but it is not thought there is much hope for the prisoner. When the case was tried there was considerable evidence against him which was unrebutted, and the jury required but a short time to form a verdict of guilty.

The murder occurred about four weeks ago out on the Marietta road on a Saturday afternoon. Carroll had a quarrel with Alexander and, while quarreling, they started toward their homes. When nearly there the wife of Alexander interfered and the quarrel turned from Alexander and Carroll to Alexander's wife and Carroll.

The evidence in the case at this point was very contradictory. Some of the witnesses said that the woman had a razor, while the others claimed they did not see any weapon. Many words passed, and it is claimed by Carroll that the woman began to advance upon him with the razor, when he fired. There were two shots. One bullet passed through the head and another through the heart.

Some of the witnesses claim that Carroll shot the woman without provocation. All the parties are negroes.

The trial of the case consumed half a day. Carroll was tried in less than a week after the crime was committed and was sentenced by Judge Candler to hang a few weeks later. The commission of the crime, the trial, the conviction, sentence and execution promises to be one of the quickest on record.

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Montevallo, Ala.
Monroe, Ga.
Gainesville, Ga.
Fort Gaines, Ga.
Columbus, Ga.

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W. A. HEMPHILL .... Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1899.

Bryan in Barnesville.

Barnesville is one of the most enterprising towns in the state. It has fine schools, a population that is refined, prosperous and industrious, and it has grouped about its suburbs a number of successful industries which give employment and good wages to a large body of contented workers.

In addition to these things, Barnesville has one of the best managed and most successful chautauqua associations ever established in the state. This association has just scored a great hit in obtaining the consent of William J. Bryan, the great democratic leader, to deliver an address before the association on Independence Day.

The occasion will be a very interesting and important one. The day and the great crowd which will assemble to greet him will inspire Mr. Bryan to deliver a memorable address. Democracy is something more than a party name. Its principles are the very roots and feeders of our national life. Its origin is to be found in the first aspirations of liberty that rose in the mind of man. The declaration of independence marks the first democratic victory in this new world and the first notable success of genuine democratic principles in the history of the world.

Today there is no leader of the people in this country who is as capable of doing justice to the great theme of democracy, or who so definitely represents, in his career and his aspirations, the immortal principles of the democratic party as William J. Bryan. We therefore hasten to congratulate the Barnesville Chautauqua Association on its success in this matter. It has provided an attraction that will bring together the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage that has ever gathered together in that section in a long time.

War and Tuberculosis.

While the representatives of the great powers are in session at The Hague profoundly discussing the proposition of the czar in regard to disarmament, another convocation of international importance is in session at Berlin, viz: the congress of bacteriologists and scientists called together by some of the foremost medical experts of Europe for the purpose of discussing the best methods of treating tuberculosis.

Both of these convocations are vast in scope and beneficent in character; but if distinction must be made between the two, it must be made in favor of the congress at Berlin. Of course every humane individual on both sides of the water heartily sympathizes with the sentiment which the proposition of the czar breathes; but at the same time every intelligent person knows that the great powers of the globe are entirely too suspicious of each other and altogether too bent upon seizing the main chance to voluntarily desist from building warships or from taking other steps calculated to strengthen their naval and military prowess. Even while the philanthropic deliberations of the congress are in progress the din of hostile preparations can be heard in both hemispheres. Years must elapse before the reign of the olive branch begins; and whatever may be the action of the congress, it will certainly not result in any immediate suspension of hostilities. Men are so constituted and nations are so organized that war is destined to remain the final court of appeal in grave international problems for some time to come.

So between the two convocations which are now being held on the other side of the water, the one which insures the most definite and practical results is the one in session at Berlin. This body of medical practitioners embraces some of the ablest physicians of Europe, and beneficent results can hardly fail to accrue from the meeting of such men together. In addressing themselves to the problem involved in the proper treatment of tuberculosis, they are not restricting themselves exclusively to the realm of therapeutics, but are discussing social and sanitary regulations and other external methods of dealing with the problem. When these men of science have completed their deliberations, they will be prepared to announce conclusions which will be of vital importance to millions of sufferers. War is scarcely more deadly in its ravages than consumption; for while the former carries on its baleful work at intervals, the latter is constantly engaged in destroying its victims.

But upon the congress in session at The Hague, as well as upon the congress in session at Berlin, the benedictions of philanthropic people throughout the world will rest; and every one who desires to see better conditions prevail in both respects will cordially unite in wishing that good results may accrue from both convocations.

Columbus to the Front.

The spirit of revival which has lately caused the industrial interests of Columbus to bristle with fresh life and vigor calls for hearty expressions of congratulation.

Elsewhere in today's issue of The Constitution will be found a news dispatch from Columbus, showing that every phase of business in that wide-awake metropolis is beginning to show distinct signs of improvement. This is due in a large measure to the sturdy character of the citizenship which Columbus enjoys the good fortune to possess. Her progressive business men have never lost faith in themselves nor in the future of the city whose welfare has been largely dependent upon them; and in spite of adverse conditions they have managed to infuse fresh health into the arteries of trade and commerce and to make the whole industrial community bristle with renewed activity.

Besides her sturdy citizenship, Columbus enjoys the added advantages of convenient location, water and railway facilities of transportation, climatic conditions of the most auspicious character and other important accessories. Everything considered, there is nothing to prevent her from becoming one of the most active business centers of this immediate section.

A Great Question.

The New York Sun, whose editor, in spite of the fact that he uses the term "provincialism" when he means "provinciality," is an authority on grammar and all forms of social etiquette, is now engaged in firing the last guns over the remains of a controversy over a question whether it is good form for a gentleman to tuck his napkin under his chin. The editor is bitterly opposed to the practice, and, under the direction of warm epithets bestowed on those who spread a napkin over their bosoms, the controversy at one time reached the point of rage and violence.

According to The Sun, the man who tucks his napkin under his chin is a "hog." Why this particular epithet should be bestowed on the tuckers is beyond our comprehension. A hog is clean, according to its lights, and it has no habits except those that were given to it by nature. We venture to say that the editor of The Sun never saw a hog tuck a napkin under his chin. Why, then, bring into a heated controversy the name of the unoffending hog, which sticks its snout in the trenches and takes its soup as nature taught it to do?

The latest contribution to this unprofitable controversy comes from a man who says that he is compelled to tuck his napkin under his chin because his waist at its smallest part is seventy-eight inches in circumference. This, however, proves nothing either way, for it must be apparent that an ordinary napkin will not serve this person's uses. The proper place for him is a dime museum, where he could, if he chose, tuck a counterpane under his chin.

It may be said, however, that the forces which have brought napkin and dewlap into contact are those which have been evolved from our complicated civilization. Men in a hurry cannot afford to linger in the various hasheries which they patronize. With them it is not so much the character of the soup that is set before them as it is the problem of getting rid of it. To get their money's worth they must drink it, and they must drink it in a hurry. Twenty years ago a guest in a hotel could draw a number of correct conclusions when his table neighbor tucked his napkin under his dewlap. The guest could almost give you the man's name in ten guesses; he knew the quarter of the town he lived in and the character of his business.

But all that has changed. The man who uses his dewlap to hold his napkin in place is to be found everywhere. In Boston it is the mark of a clubman, in New York of the four hundred. In the south, however, it is still the habit to lay the napkin across the lap, and no one thinks it a very great feat to dispose of two plates of pot-liquor and dumplings without splashing the shirt front.

The controversy in The Sun has about closed, and nobody is any wiser. One says it is bad form to introduce the napkin to the dewlap; another says it is all right; and now, as of old, save in certain sets and circles, men will do as they please about the matter.

The Reason Why.

Secretary Long, of the navy department, has written to the Philadelphia Union League Club that the absence of a heartier public appreciation of Admiral Sampson's services had been a source of great regret to him. The Evening Post, of New York, commenting on this, sings Sampson's praises and adds that "the mere accident which kept him, while in the strict line of duty, out of the Santiago sea fight has prevented the populace from being delirious over him."

With due respects for The Evening Post, we will suggest that there are some things connected with the Santiago sea fight which it has forgotten, or which it ignores. What was the state of the public mind when our ships hammered the Cervera squadron to pieces? It may be described as a state of wild enthusiasm over the glorious victory of our ships. It was known, of course, that Schley, by virtue of his position, had charge of the victorious squadron, but it was equally well known that Sampson was the commander, and there was no disposition anywhere to deny him a fair share of the laurels of that victory.

The real trouble has been that Sampson, who was not in the fight at all, wanted all the laurels. The first notice the public had of that was when he sent in his report. We need not dwell on that document now; it was commented on in these columns at the time, and every criticism made has been more than justified by the conduct of Sampson himself or by that of his mistaken friends in the navy department. The public knows well what that conduct has been. It was a sad, a serious mistake, and it has been the means of placing Admiral Sampson in a position from which all the power and influence of the government cannot extricate him. Our own opinion is that Sampson is a good man who has been made the victim of bad advice. It is true that his own report stands in the way of such a conclusion; but let the report be waived and forgotten.

The real, the chief, the only difficulty in the way of public appreciation of Sampson is the fact that he and his friends, or his friends in his name, in order to bring his good qualities into prominence, have deemed it necessary to make a tremendous effort—officially and unofficially, in congress and in periodicals—to belittle, besmirch and slander the acts and the reputation of the man who, by reason of Sampson's accidental absence, had charge of our vessels when Cervera issued from Santiago harbor.

This fact stands out above and beyond all others; and it is this fact that has given the public its opinion of Sampson. There is a widespread belief—nay, it is actual knowledge—that an effort has been made to lift Sampson to a higher place in public estimation by belittling Schley, and making false statements about him. The public knows, too, that if Sampson was not actually engaged in this business, he was close at hand to prompt the actual authors of the attack on Schley. It passes comprehension that the men engaged in this unworthy effort should not have foreseen that it is impossible in this country to increase any man's reputation by doing injustice to others. Thus the scheme to boost Sampson at the expense of Schley has been a flat, a dismal, and, so far as Sampson's reputation is concerned, a disastrous failure.

But suppose that another course of conduct had been taken—suppose that Sampson's report had been a hearty recognition of the achievements of his brother officer and the captains of the fleet; that himself and his friends had been less greedy for all the credit of the sea fight: what would have been the result? Why, he would stand today, in public appreciation, side by side with Schley, and his friends would have no cause whatever to complain of the attitude of the people. The public, having his report as a basis, has connected him with every movement on the part of his partisans to ruin Schley's reputation as a commander.

This is a very tiresome subject, but when we see a newspaper wondering why Sampson has not been smothered with public ovations, we feel bound to call its attention to certain notorious facts that weigh with the people and offend their sense of justice and right. These facts are a sufficient explanation of the general lack of interest in Admiral Sampson and his movements.

The Best of the Trade.

The republican organs so assiduously engaged in embalming the silver cause, had not yet ceased their rejoicings at the return to the fold of Peffer, he of the pinhead and plenitude of whiskers, when out from Kansas came a piece of political news about which they will have little to say.

This is the news of another political change—a change that indicates a tendency out there to keep things stirred up and to let no man and no party have a monopoly on conversions.

Peffer, after drawing senatorial salary for six years of as mediocre service as was ever registered on the books of the government, returned to Kansas to announce that, in his opinion, the money question had been settled. For this reason, he returns to the republican fold from the populist party, in which he has been one of the shining lights. This return to the fold of Peffer gave the republican newspapers in general, and The New York Sun in particular, a chance for more harping on the alleged disintegration of the silver cause, though just now how any party could be injured by the loss of Peffer they did not attempt to disclose.

Now, however, The Sun is compelled to tell another story. It is in a Topeka dispatch to that paper, which says:

> Former Governor C. V. Eskridge, editor of The Emporia Republican, heretofore a strong partisan paper, in today's issue takes a radical stand against the gold standard, and has aroused much discussion among the leading republicans of the state. He says:
>
> "Trusts are the legitimate offspring of the gold standard. If you will get rid of the effect you must remove the cause. Trusts have been formed, are being formed and will be formed. Nothing will stop them but a change in the financial policy of the country. All the small industries of the land are being closed out. Competition is being destroyed, men are being thrown out of employment in the shop, factory and on the road. The country is rapidly becoming impoverished, wealth is concentrating in the hands of the few. Interior cities are struck with the dry rot, and there is no hope for the people under a gold standard money policy. It is the parent of trusts. It is a money policy which paralyzes industry and drives the larger fish to eat up the smaller one. The gold standard is commercial cannibalism. It is serfdom for the masses. It it a head wind against all transportation lines. It is the undermining rat of our republican institution. Don't stop to argue the question with jugglers of figures, but vote to down it in the party if you can, out of it if you must. Country first, party next."
>
> Referring to the wealth of the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Astors and others, he says: "If there is anything that shows the incapacity of the people for self-government it is a system of legislation under which the accumulation of such vast sums by individuals is possible."
>
> Governor Eskridge has been a prominent factor in the republican party since Lincoln's time, and this revolt has created a sensation in Kansas politics.

We do not know Mr. Eskridge, but we do know he talks sense. And we know that the silver cause has a double reason for rejoicing when it swaps a Peffer for an Eskridge.

As we have said, we do not know Eskridge; but we do know Peffer, and we are perfectly certain that the republicans have got the worst of the trade.

It has been suggested that the Philippines be renamed the Dewey islands. As the suggestion comes from Boston, we suppose the new name refers to the heavy rainfall.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, violated a law by asking for a drink of whisky in Tennessee after 10 o'clock at night. It was expected that he would call for two drinks.

Ambassador Choate is learning golf. We hope the man will have his legs padded.

Recent photographs of Mr. Bryan do not please the republican editors. His complacent expression irritates them.

Mr. McKinley has torn a great hole in civil service reform, so-called.

The Dammers, north and south, are getting out of date.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Thinks City Should Be Conservative.

Editor Constitution—Within the last two weeks, there has been a strong adverse sentiment manifested to the "curbing" ordinances passed by the city council.

Those who voted for the passage of these ordinances unquestionably feel as deep an interest in the growth and progress of Atlanta, and the welfare of her people, as any man within her city limits. Yet, it is true, extremities are oftentimes advocated by our best and wisest citizens.

With the multiplication of a city's institutions, and a constant increase in her population, an expansion of ideas is absolutely indespensable. There are many conditions that confront the people of Atlanta today, that are incident to her growth, and that make imperative the enactment of liberal ordinances, and demand broad conceptions in the control of her government.

Mr. Herbert Spencer says that "the vortex of ruin to which free institutions are tending is over-legislation." I don't think he ever spoke with greater truth, and the application of this truth is not confined to state and national legislation, but in its sweet embraces all legislation of whatsoever nature where the liberty of man is interfered with.

The idea is simply this, and should ever be kept prominent, that a happy medium must be sought in all municipal legislation, that is suited to the spirit of the times and condition of things. Puritanic ideas have no place in the progress of this age.

We all love our city and have an abiding faith in its future greatness. She gives fair promise now of a glorious destiny, and may his power perish who would place an obstacle in her ever widening pathway.

Respectfully, R. O. COCHRAN.

Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1899.

The Negro in Jamaica.

Editor Constitution—About a month ago I wrote to the governor of Jamaica concerning the relationship of the white and black people there, thinking possibly his answer might contain some information with a germ of usefulness for us. Knowing that the blacks are used to advantage as policemen in South Africa, Australia, and other places, I thought it worth consideration whether some of them under white officers might not be employed with success in the country parts of the south to police their own color. I enclose, along with my card, a copy of the answer which I received from Jamaica. Yours truly,

Atlanta, Ga., May 32, 1899.

"AGRICOLA."

The Colonial Secretary's Reply.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica, May 19, 1899—Sir: In reply to your enquiries contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I am desired by the governor to inform you that the negro population of this island, which largely exseeds the white (in the proportion of about 34 to 1), is a law abiding, loyal people, and the crimes of murder and rape are of infrequent occurrence. Such a thing as rape of a white woman by a black man is not heard of.

As regards the police force, which is a semi-military organization, it is drawn entirely from the native population, the officers being white. The men on the force are relied on by the government to do their duty, and there is no reason to fear that they do not discharge it impartially to both black and white. I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

PHILIP C.CORK.
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Would There Were More of Them.

Editor Constitution—In last Sunday's Constitution appeared an editorial illustrating so clearly the common sense, the practicability of the Georgia farmer leaving the old worn ruts and entering something similar to the "Dennis Dairy Farm" that the people for this and much more work of this kind owe to you a debt of gratitude which will indeed be difficult to pay. Should the people be led into these new paths, we know you will feel amply remunerated.

The possibilities of middle Georgia are equal to any on earth. With our soil and climate we need buy very little. There is a practical and beautiful illustration of this truth only a few miles below Madison, in Morgan county, at the hospitable home of Mrs. Laura Perry.

Mrs. Perry is an aged lady, whose husband, Mr. Jesse Perry, died some years ago. This is one of the best pioneer families of our state, and is of the old school with the energy, thrift and foresight of the old settlers.

While dining at this hospitable home in the early days of spring, at a time when it is so difficult to get up a good dinner without the help of a market, your correspondent was much surprised to hear that the dinner was home-made—nothing from the market except seasoning or flavoring, and this was not a common dinner. Sugar-cured hams, as perfect as the famous Magnolia brand, milk, butter and eggs, fresh as the morning dew, chickens, perfectly and delightfully served in the olden way; turnips, Irish and sweet potatoes, beans, beets and tomatoes, these kept over through the winter; quinces, pears, apples, peaches, blackberries, all of these, both canned and dried and served delightfully in several ways, and other things which I cannot now remember, with varied condiments were served in a sumptous feast. Her bread, both wheat and corn, was also "home-made," and the preparation was perfect.

The above was a home-made dinner that can be served any day at this hospitable home without the help of the markets.

The progenitors of this very practical and thrifty family were of the pioneers of our state. This old lady is a daughter of Grant Davis, who came to middle Georgia among the first settlers. He was decidedly a practical and thrifty man of superb energy, but not more so than his daughter, Mrs. Perry, who even now, in her old age, superintends and helps to provide so beautifully for her family.

I illustrate her methods: From the time of her marriage she saved her Irish potato seed, and from year to year the old pink-eye yielded a most abundant harvest for winter and summer. About twenty-one years ago she heard the praises of the "Early Rose" variety and sent to Madison and bought one peck to try. Since then she has from this one peck made two crops a year; in all, forty-two crops of "Early Rose," and has been abundantly supplied, buying only one peck of potatoes in over fifty years. One son, Mr. Grant Perry, one of our leading and most prosperous farmers, and four daughters, are all practical, energetic and thrifty people.

Their father, Mr. Jesse Perry, was also of pioneer stock, and was one of Morgan's best farmers and a most upright citizen. The common-sense practicability, energy, thrift and foresight demonstrated in the career of this family for 100 years past seems to be all that is necessary to success. Why cannot others learn to live at home and live well upon their own industry? Then there will be many ideal country homes which will become veritable havens of rest for the aged and weary.

T. J. WALKER.

Madison, Ga., May 30, 1899.

Wants July Reunions.

Editor Constitution—I wish to indorse the article of "A Member Company E, Thirty-first Georgia" in today's Constitution. July being the most leisure month in the year, suits nine-tenths of the veterans for reunions better than any other. Three-fourths of the veterans now living are farmers or otherwise engaged so that they cannot leave their business interests to attend these spring conventions. We hope that in future cities will not be allowed to set time to suit their convenience.

The great majority of the old veterans are poor men and cannot afford to leave their crops or other interests in the busy season.

TROUP COUNTY CAMP No. 405,
United Confederate Veterans.

STATE POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Thomasville Enterprise: Hon. W. G. Brantley, the brilliant young member of congress from the eleventh district, was in town yesterday visiting relatives and friends. Will Brantley ranks easily with the foremost men in congress from this state. He is always a welcome visitor to Thomasville

Americus Herald: The public generally may not know it, but the state political pot is already beginning to boil quite boisterously. To tell the truth, more than one fight is already on in this district.

Savannah Morning News: Colonel Rufus E. Lester returned a day or two ago from McIntosh county. He had taken in the courts of Bryan, Bulloch, Liberty and McIntosh counties and everywhere was given a warm reception by the people. He will visit the other counties of the first district during the summer. Colonel Lester has always had a stronghold upon the people of the country and their regard for him seems undiminished. Colonel Lester was asked about the report that Hon. W. H. Davis, of Burke county, now solicitor general of his circuit, would be a candidate for congress at the next election. Colonel Lester replied that he knew nothing of the report further than the brief reference to the matter which appeared in a dispatch to The Morning News from Augusta. He did not seem to be at all worried by the report. As a matter of fact he has not yet begun to serve the term for which he was last elected, and will not until the convening of congress this fall. This being the case, it would seem to be rather early for candidates for the next term to begin their campaign. Colonel Lester remarked, however, that when a man wanted a job of this kind he was wise to get into the field early. A gentleman who was in the city from Bryan county last week remarked that Colonel Lester could count upon the solid support of Bryan county as long as he cared to hold the office. There is a pretty well founded impression that should Colonel Lester decide to retire at the end of the term for which he was elected last fall a large crop of candidates would develop at once, pretty nearly every county in the district having at least one favorite son and some having two or three who entertain the idea that congressional honors would sit well upon their shoulders. The race would undoubtedly be a lively one.

Stewart County Hopper: From all we can gather, it is highly probable that Hon. Allen Fort, of Americus, will be a candidate for congress in this, the third, at the next election. There's no use to discuss his fitness for the position. Everybody who knows him knows that he is eminently qualified to represent the third with honor to himself and with credit to his constituents. All the breath and ink that we have should be utilized in an honest effort to elect him. There is not a purer man in Georgia than Allen Fort and this scribe confidently believes that the time has come or will come in the near future, for him to represent us in congress. One expression from Judge Fort upon a former occasion shows what kind of timber he is made out of. In a private letter to a friend said he: "I had rather be defeated than to use doubtful means to secure my election." Of course this sort of congressional talk now may be considered a little previous, but the first thing you know "Old Sol" will whip around (figuratively speaking) election day before breakfast.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Whatever of good or evil the recent war with Spain has visited upon us in other aspects, it is certain that it has brought the north and south in closer accord. Under the inspiration of some such thought as this the president, in his addresses in the south, has spoken with reference to the confederate dead and the sectional differences of the past in a spirit of reconciliation and fraternal good will that accentuates the solidarity of the nation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Memorial Day of 1899 has a greater significance than any Memorial Day which has occurred in thirty years. There are newer graves to decorate with the flowers of reverence and affection. The Spanish-American war added its quota to the roll of honor. The blood that mingled in the fields of El Caney and Santiago came from the sons of those who formerly had worn both the blue and the gray. There was neither north nor south.

Philadelphia Record: All over the land the wearers of the blue and of the gray are standing united as brothers in the silent fields where their comrades lie sleeping, and are strewing the last resting places of the dead with the summer's first blossoms. Decoration Day has become a day of reconciliation, and as the years go by this feature of the celebration is bound to gain even greater prominence. Let it be so! Let the flowers—emblems of love—which we scatter on the heroes' graves forever hide out of sight the yawning chasm which for a time divided our country; and may the day become one of national rejoicing over the restoration of our union, firmer and stronger than ever for having gone through a baptism of fire and blood!

Chicago Times-Herald: When one looks back to the days of Appomattox the developments seem little short of marvelous. Thirty-four years is a brief period in the life of a nation, and at the beginning of these thirty-four years there was a record of half a million lives lost in the terrible conflict just closed. There was bitter, intense hatred between tens of millions in the warring sections; there was an apparently irreconcilable difference of opinion on the causes of the war that force alone could not overcome. Then, too, the devices of politics encouraged discussions for more than two decades, and these involved still other millions that were growing up into maturity. And although a better feeling was beginning to manifest itself the progress was slow. This one year has done more for harmony than the ten by which it was preceded.

THE STATE PRESS.

From The Stewart County Grasshopper.

O Muse, inspire my tongue,
And learn me how to chant;
I used to go it when I was young,
But now I'm old I can't.

Will Wesleyan College Be Moved?

From The Macon, Ga., News.

Rev. Walker Lewis, of Atlanta, who resigned from the board of trustees of Wesleyan college, will probably make an effort to have Wesleyan moved to Atlanta.

It was stated some time ago that Mr. Lewis would probably resign from the board, and his resignation was no surprise to the members. It has been known for some time that Mr. Lewis wanted the college in Atlanta and that he has been working to that end.

The effort has been made on several occasions and it is thought that he will bring the matter before the conferences at their next session. The board of trustees are opposed to any movement of the college, but there are numerous members of the north and south Georgia conferences who are anxious for it to be carried to Atlanta.

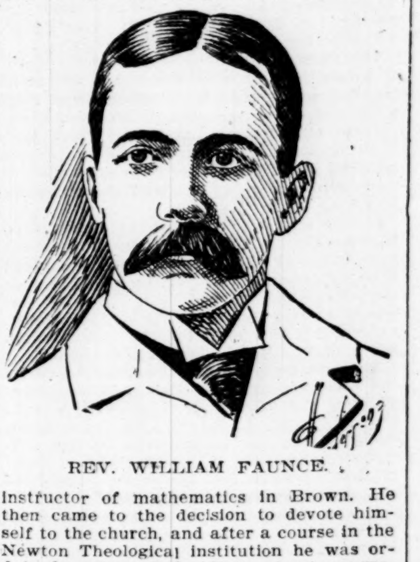
Some time ago when the meeting of the friends of the college was held in the annex of the Mulberry Street church, it was stated that unless something was done immediately toward raising a $50,000 endowment fund that it would cause Macon to lose Wesleyan college.

Several meetings have been held since that time, but it is not known how much has been raised. The chamber of commerce has a committee working on the matter, but it has no report.

Dr. Lewis will try, so it is stated, to get the college to Atlanta as soon as possible. Several other Atlanta ministers are also in favor of the transfer and it is expected that something will be heard of the matter in the next few weeks.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., of New York, will probably accept the call to the presidency of Brown University in Rhode Island. Dr. E. B. Andrews, now superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, was formerly at the head of this institution. Dr. Faunce is the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of New York, and is already a trustee of the big school in Rhode Island. Then, too, Dr. Faunce is himself a graduate of the university which it is now proposed to place under his care. He came out with the class of '80, and was one of its most brilliant scholars. For a year or two after his graduation he was an instructor of mathematics in Brown. He then came to the decision to devote himself to the church, and after a course in the Newton Theological institution he was ordained pastor of the State street congregation in Springfield. This was in 1884, and after serving three years in that capacity he took up his labors in the Fifth avenue church of this city, with which he is still connected. Dr. Faunce has been the resident preacher at Harvard twice, and is announced this year for a third similar service. He is a native of Worcester, Mass., and is forty-five years old.



REV. WILLIAM FAUNCE.

Paul Deroulede, who is on trial in Paris charged with inciting French soldiers to insubordination, is hostile to President Loubet and to Dreyfus; and while he wants to see the former deposed from office, he also wants to keep the latter in exile. Though one of the most scholarly men in France, he is extremely bitter in his likes and dislikes; and this accounts for the prominent part which he has recently taken in hostile demonstrations in Paris. Poet, soldier, dramatist, social leader and nabob, he possesses great influence, but he will do exceedingly well if he succeeds in the double enterprise in which he is at present engaged. In the battle of Sedan in 1871, M. Deroulede saved his wounded brother's life, but narrowly escaped death himself. His wounds disabled him for some time. Subsequently he fell from his horse and sustained such permanent injuries that his retirement from the army became necessary. Up to that time he had achieved the rank of lieutenant and the cross of the Legion of Honor. He achieved political prominence by founding the League of Patriots in 1882. This organization had become a powerful organization when it championed the cause of Boulanger at its height. Through the efforts of the League Boulanger was returned as a deputy from Paris in 1889 by a great majority. The government regarded the league as so dangerous that its dissolution as an illegal organization inimical to the state was ordered. Again it was revived when the Dreyfus affair reached an acute stage, M. Deroulede having been a bitter opponent of revision, but it was again suppressed after the action for which M. Deroulede is now on trial. This last affair occurred on the day of M. Loubet's election as president, when he urged General Roget, at the head of his brigade to march to the Elysee and "save France." They insisted upon accompanying the general and his troops to their barracks, which they refused to leave when ordered, preferring arrest. In the eyes of many Frenchmen M. Deroulede's most serious offense then was that he made himself ridiculous. M. Deroulede was born in Paris, September 2, 1846. He is deputy for Angouleme, Charente. His most famous poems are "Chants du Solat," published in 1872, and "Nouveaux Chants du Soldat," in 1875.

Professor G. K. Gilbert, of Chicago, is authority for the statement that the great metropolis of the northwest is threatened with annihilation by the waters of Lake Michigan. In an article in the latest volume of the geological survey reports the distinguished scientist has explained how it is that the gradual rising of the land in the northeastern part of the lake region and the sinking of the level of the southern and western shores of the lake will in the course of time cause the lake system to be drained through the Mississippi instead of through the St. Lawrence. This will involve a broad stretch of water just where Chicago now stands, and the flow to the south will be over the site of the city. Luckily for people now alive, the professor places the beginning of this condition at least 500 years in the future, and it will not be definitely established for 2,000 years or more. Professor Gilbert has made a compilation of observations taken along the great lakes for the last forty years. He has selected four pairs of observation stations, each pair being made up of points lying in a northeast and southwest line. The results show a sinking of the southwest points to the amount of from three-quarters of an inch to three inches in the time covered by the observations. For instance, Cleveland relatively to Port Colborne, 160 miles away, sank two and seven-eights inches in thirty-seven years. In addition to this he says that the water in the lakes generally is rising. At Chicago the rise is at the rate of nine to ten inches a century. In his article Professor Gilbert says concerning the future overflow into the Mississippi valley: "Evidently the first water to overflow will be that of some high stage of the lake, and the discharge may be at first intermittent. Such high water discharge will occur in five or six hundred years. After 1,000 years there will be no interruption. In about 2,000 years the Illinois and Niagara rivers will carry equal portions of the surplus water of the great lakes. In 2,500 years the discharge of the Niagara will be intermittent, falling at low stages of the lake (Erie), and in 3,500 years there will be no Niagara.

The circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. John H. Clisby, of Montgomery, Ala., wife of Mayor Clisby, of that city, are distressingly sad. On last Monday Mrs. Clisby, with her sister, Mrs. Virgin and her niece, Miss Annie Virgin, were out driving in the former's carriage when a small rabbit ran across the road and stopped under a bush on the roadside. Miss Virgin called to the driver to stop and let her catch the pretty bunny. The negro having confidence in the good habits of his team, dropped the reins and climbed down to assist in catching the little animal. Scarcely had his back been turned when the horses started down the road in a run. After they had proceeded a few hundred yards the ladies in the vehicle simultaneously jumped. Mrs. Clisby, in the fall, struck her head against one of the wheels of the carriage. Mrs. Virgin was thrown heavily to the ground and was injured internally. They were removed to a farm residence nearby and news of the accident was dispatched to the city. Physicians came and carefully attended the suffering women, but notwithstanding their kindly offices, Mrs. Clisby died before midnight. Mrs. Virgin was removed to her residence in the city, where she is being carefully and tenderly treated. Her injuries are internal, and their severity cannot be determined. She is afflicted with nausea, however, which is considered to be an unfavorable sign. Had the ladies remained in the carriage no injury to them would have resulted, as after exhausting themselves, the horses slackened their speed and trotted leisurely along until stopped, the carriage not being in any manner injured or scratched. The two unfortunate women were sisters of Captain W. D. Westcott, of this city, and have a large circle of friends and relatives here.

OSCAR BAUMAN CANNOT BE FOUND

Suddenly Left Monday with Intentions of Committing Suicide.

WROTE LETTER TO EMPLOYER

Said He Would Kill Himself in Small Country Town.

ADMITS HE TOOK ALBERT ORTH'S MONEY

It Is Said He Purloined a Violin, Bicycle and Watch Chain—Whereabouts Not Known.

"My Dear Mr. Orth: What I have done I feel sorry for. It is true that you will lose your money, but I have worked day and night and have not made very much. I have bought me a revolver and sixty miles from here in a little country town I will kill myself.

"I received telegram Saturday that mother was dead.

"I am no coward. I do not fear death. If you have communicated with the police, by the time you receive this letter I will stand before a higher judgment.

"They will find enough money to bury me decently. My papers have all been burned up. My father is reconciled.

"Farewell. Forgive me. It ought not to be so. Os. B."

The foregoing letter is the translation of one written in German, received by Albert Orth, publisher of the Georgia Staats Nachrichten of this city, from Oscar Bauman, who, Mr. Orth says, has left the city owing about $60, and after having disposed of a number of articles belonging to different persons from whom the missing man had borrowed.

The disappearance of Bauman is a strange affair, and considerable mystery hangs around his departure. He came here, Mr. Orth says, about four months ago. He made friends rapidly among the Germans of this city, he could speak but very little English. He allied himself with the Christian church of this city and a short time ago was baptized into that faith. He was popular with every one who came in contact with him, and at all times appeared to be a bright, intelligent young man, although it is stated that he acted peculiarly at times.

Bauman lived while here with a family by the name of Grosvenor, but has not been seen since Monday. The letter came to Mr. Orth on Tuesday morning, and was posted in Atlanta. It bore no date line or location other than on the outside of the envelope.

The missing man was employed by Mr. Orth, and worked in the office of the Staats Nachrichten. He wrote shorthand fairly well.

Bauman acted in the capacity of an advertising solicitor and news reporter. In this way he came in contact with a large number of persons. So far as has been discovered, he carried with him from the city about $50 obtained from Mr. Orth, a violin he borrowed from Professor Preignitz, a bicycle, the property of the Randall Cycle Company, $10 he obtained on a note from Klein, a tailor, a ring and a watch the property of E. Lineck.

The money belonging to Orth, Bauman is said to have had in his possession, having collected some and other portions advanced by Orth.

Bauman, it is stated, was a very good violin player and he obtained the confidence of Professor Preignitz. The latter loaned him the instrument, which he has not yet returned.

The bicycle was bought from the Randall Cycle Company on the installment plan. Bauman was to pay $1 per week. He paid the first dollar, but it is said he did not make any other payments. The company has not recovered the wheel.

Bauman told Klein, says Mr. Orth, that he was under bond to Orth and on the strength of this statement $10 was advanced him by the tailor.

The watch and ring were borrowed and Mr. Lineck expected a return of them.

What Orth Says.

Albert Orth, in whose employ Bauman was, and from whom the missing man carried the largest amount of money, when seen stated that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing man, and did not know whether the letter which he had received was a serious one or whether it was intended otherwise.

"Bauman was employed by me," said Mr. Orth, "two months ago. He acted in the capacity of a solicitor. He could not speak English but a little, and could not write it. He wrote German badly. He seemed to be a bright fellow, and I employed him. He talked well and made friends easily.

"About three weeks ago he got mixed up in his accounts. I found it out a week later, and told him about it. He promised me it would never occur again and I retained him in my business. He seemed to me to be a hard working fellow, and I thought he really meant to keep straight after he so earnestly told me he would.

"He would come to the office and always talk about Jessie. He seemed to be in love with some young lady. I asked him who it was and he said it was Jessie Grosvenor, the daughter of the man with whom he lived. I investigated and found out that Mr. Grosvenor had no daughter. When I faced him with these facts he insisted that it was Jessie Grosvenor. I became severe with him and he admitted that it was another Miss Jessie.

"I do not believe that his mother has died. He is from Vienna, Austria, and came to Atlanta from Philadelphia about six months ago. I think he has gone toward New Orleans.

"The persons with whom he remained in Atlanta said that he never received any letters while here, and I do not believe he had any relatives in this country.

"I have notified Chief of Detectives Slaughter and the case will be investigated. I was surprised at his leaving, and of course his letter indicates that he is in a desperate mental condition. While he acted strange at times I do not believe that he is insane, or suffering from any mental derangement.

"I will try to investigate the case further, and if possible locate him."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Love and the toothache are sworn enemies.

People who are intoxicated with music must be air-tight.

The wise man knows enough to conceal what he doesn't know.

Love is blind, especially the kind that attacks the egotist.

Unpaid bills are sometimes the source of a poet's best efforts.

A woman has to a lightning thinker if she thinks before she speaks.

The up to date hair dresser has the newest kinks at his fingers' ends.

The almighty dollar resembles some men; it talks without saying anything.

STATE BRINGS SUIT AGAINST CENTRAL ROAD

Corporation Is Held Up at Request of Elberton People Who Claim Constitution Is Violated.

ALLEGED MONOPOLY FORMED

Purchase of Middle Georgia and Atlantic Places a Restraint on Competition.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ROAD TO BE ASKED

The Petition Regulating the Suit Was Drawn Up by the Attorney General First of the Week and Signed by Gov. Candler Yesterday.

The Central railroad of Georgia is to appear in court as defendant in a suit to be brought in the name of the state to answer for an alleged violation of the constitution of Georgia.

The petition for an order directing the suit to be brought was drawn up by the attorney general at the direction of the governor yesterday, and the parties in the case have all been notified of the determination of Governor Candler.

The suit will be brought at the fall term of the Putnam county court in behalf of the people of Eatonton, who assert that the Central of Georgia railroad in acquiring by purchase the Middle Georgia and Atlantic, running from Covington to Milledgeville, has violated a cardinal principle of the constitution and has formed a monopoly at that place by defeating competition.

The case stands out with unusual prominence for the reason that the state seldom puts itself in the position of plaintiff against a corporation; that suits of this kind which not uncommonly arise are usually compromised before they reach the courts; that on this particular section of the constitution no test case has been made and no interpretation has ever been given of it by the supreme court.

Following is article 4, section 2, paragraph 4, of the state constitution, alleged to be violated, and of which a construction has never been made by the supreme court:

> The general assembly of this state shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares or stock in any other corporation in this state or elsewhere, or to make any contract or agreement whatever with any such corporation which may have the effect or be intended to have the effect to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses or to encourage monopoly, and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void.

At one time there were two separate roads entering the town of Eatonton. The first of these, the Eatonton branch road running from Milledgeville to Eatonton, began operation in 1850. The second line was built from Eatonton to Covington and was called the Middle Georgia and Atlantic. The town thus had two outlets to the world, but soon after the Middle Georgia and Atlantic was built its owner acquired the controlling number of shares of the Eatonton branch and in a short time purchased the Eatonton branch.

First Alleged Violation.

The first alleged violation of the constitution is charged to the Middle Georgia and Atlantic for buying the Eatonton branch and controlling a monopoly on the trade of the town.

The Central of Georgia had an interest in the Middle Georgia and Atlantic, which finally came to be the controlling interest and in December, 1896, the formal purchase of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic by the Central was effected. In January, 1897, the road was first operated by the Central, which has since continued in control.

From time to time a great many objections have been entered by the people of Eatonton against the alleged arbitrary methods of the Central and complaints have also been made that freight rates from Eatonton amount to more in the end than they would from nearly any other city in the state.

It is stated by the attorneys for the people of Eatonton that prior to the purchase of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic by the Central that from 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton were compressed annually at Eatonton, whereas since the purchase was made not a single bale has been compressed in the town. By the destruction of this great industry of Eatonton it is claimed that the city has been hurt and that numbers of families have moved away who formally obtained employment in the cotton mills.

It is stated that the Central owns a number of mills on the line from Milledgeville to Covington and that the road offers inducements to the producers of the staple to carry their cotton to the mills of the corporation.

Formal Hearing Before Governor.

It was at first the wish of the people of Eatonton that suit be brought against the Central for violation of the constitution by the town, but it was soon learned that in such a suit Eatonton would be demurred out of court.

In a hearing before Governor Candler in April, at which the representatives of the Central and of the town of Eatonton were present, it was proposed by the counsel for the town that if the Central would waive demurrer and allow the case to be tried in court that the state would not be called upon to bring the suit. This proposition was refused by the Central on the ground that it would be a bad precedent to establish.

The attorneys for the Central bitterly opposed at the hearing the idea of the state bringing suit against the road for the reason that such a suit would result in detriment to the stock of the corporation. That the idea of the state bringing the road to account would have anything but a good effect.

Governor Candler was of the opinion that the people of Eatonton, whether their grievance was real or imaginary, should be allowed to go to court for redress. The method for the town to bring the suit itself would not hold in a court of law and the only way for Eatonton to be heard was through the mediation of the state. In deciding to allow the suit to be brought Governor Candler sought for a way whereby the Central of Georgia would in no way be injured and a way that would open the courts to the town of Eatonton in order that their complaint might be settled.

Freight Rates Not Changed.

The attorneys for the Central claimed at the hearing that the freight rates from Eatonton were no higher since the purchase of the Middle Georgia and Atlantic than they were before; that the town enjoyed practically the same privileges it had always enjoyed.

In deciding whether or not the state should bring the suit, Governor Candler was not called upon to decide the issue between the contending parties. It was for him to determine whether the people of Eatonton should be allowed a hearing on their alleged grievance.

At a conference between Governor Candler and Attorney General Terrell the first of the week, to which President Comer, of the Central road, was invited, Governor Candler definitely decided to allow the suit to be brought by the state. It was decided to bring the suit against the Middle Georgia and Atlantic and the Eatonton branch road jointly with the Central, since both roads had been parties to the contract with the Central and were, therefore, equally liable.

As a matter of fact, it is known that there are no such corporations as the Middle Georgia and Atlantic and the Eatonton branch road, since both have been merged into the Central.

It is probable that the first step to be taken by the state will be an application for an injunction restraining the Central from operating the line formerly owned by the Middle Georgia and Atlantic. Should such an application be granted it is probable that the direction of the road will be left in the hands of the court.

Governor Candler Talks.

In reaching his decision to bring suit against the Central in the name of the state, Governor Candler said yesterday:

> The petition only asks that the people of Eatonton be allowed to go into court for a redress of grievances real or imaginary, and since they could not do so without the intervention of the state, I have simply opened the door of the court to them. I have passed upon nothing. I have opened the door for them and now the court will adjudicate their rights. Every person, whether individual or corporation, should have the privilege of having the merit of his contention passed upon by the proper tribunal, and this is a case for the courts, not for the governor.

The following is the petition for order directing that suit be brought in the name of the state, which has been drawu up by Attorney General Terrell:

> Petition for Order Directing Suit To Be Brought in the Name of the State. In Re Clark M. Davis, et al., vs. the Central of Georgia Railway Company, the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway Company, and the Eatonton Branch Railroad.
>
> Upon considering the issues made by the petition in the above stated case, and the answer of the Central of Georgia Railway Company touching the matters therein complained of, it appears that these corporations are charged with having violated article 4 section 2, paragraph 4 of the constitution of this state, which has never been construed by the supreme court of Georgia, and the general public as well as the railroad corporations of the state being interested in the issues raised, which issues cannot be determined upon the individual suit of these petitioners, and the questions involved being mixed questions of both law and fact, upon which the judicial department of the government alone should pass, and having no disposition to usurp by executive order the functions of the judiciary, it is, therefore,
>
> Ordered, That the attorney general be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to institute and prosecute, in the name of the state of Georgia, such suit or suits in the courts of the state having jurisdiction thereof, against the Central of Georgia Railway Company, the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway Company and the Eatonton branch railroad, as he may deem necessary and proper, for the purpose of setting aside, annulling and declaring void the contracts alleged to have been entered into in violation of the constitution and to prevent the further operation and control of either of said corporations by the other, under the contracts alleged to have been made in violation of the constitution, and for such other purposes as will effectually prevent the continuation of all contracts that may be in violation of the constitution.
>
> It is further ordered that the petitioners shall hold the state of Georgia harmless for all costs incurred in such suit or suits as may be instituted under this order, and that the counsel for petitioners, without cost to the state, be associated with the attorney general in the prosecution of same.
>
> A. D. CANDLER,
> Governor.

"Rambles in Summerland,"
a booklet describing the delightfully cool resorts on the Wisconsin Central Lines in Illinois and Wisconsin, may be had free upon application to Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

COWHIDE CASE CONTINUED.

O. A. Fretwell To Be Tried Next Tuesday for Assaulting George E. Harris with a Whip.

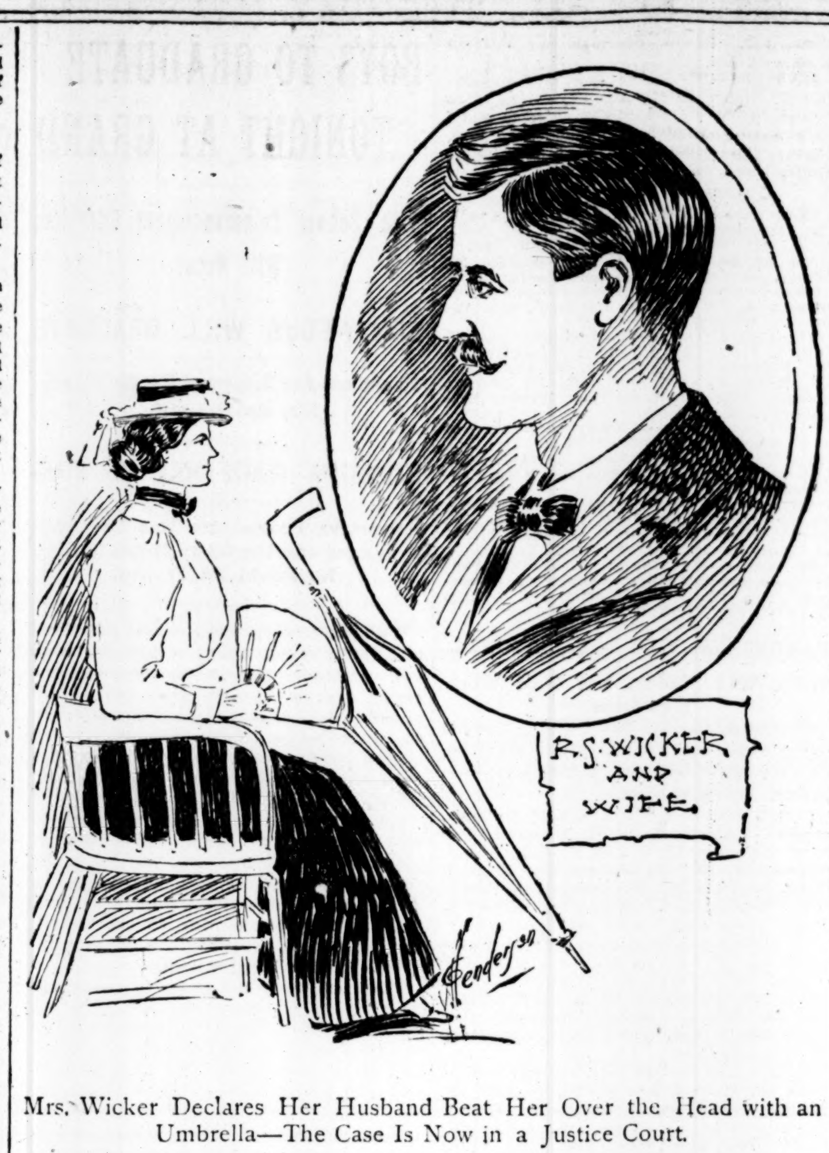
The case against O. A. Fretwell, charged with assaulting George E. Harris with a cowhide, was called in the police court yesterday afternoon and continued by consent of both parties until next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Fretwell claims that he assaulted Harris with the cowhide because Harris insulted Mrs. Fretwell when she was in his employ.

Harris states that Fretwell acted through revenge because he had discharged him.

The case promises to be decidedly interesting when it comes up for a hearing in the recorder's court.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen
LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF BEEF
adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.


R. S. WICKER AND WIFE

Mrs. Wicker Declares Her Husband Beat Her Over the Head with an Umbrella—The Case Is Now in a Justice Court.

STRANGE MAY RECORDS; BRIGHT JUNE FORECASTS

The month of roses and marriages will be with us tonight after 12 o'clock and the weather man will place the May weather in his record drawer and start a fresh June record.

Just what kind of month this June will be is impossible to say and the only way to form an estimate is to take a look at the records for the past twenty years and see the kind of weather Atlanta has experienced in past Junes.

The normal temperature for June should be 76 degrees. That is the normal temperature made up from the records of the past twenty years. The range of temperature for June is very slight compared with the other months. The warmest month in 1897, when the normal temperature was 79, and the coolest June occurred in 1884, with an average temperature of 71. The hottest June day was on the 30th in 1890, when the mercury went as high as 98. This probably stands as one, if not the hottest, day that Atlanta has ever experienced. The coolest day was recorded on June 1, 1889, with a minimum temperature of 39 degrees.

If an average amount of rain fall is recorded this month there will be 4.12 inches. June, as a rule, is a wet month, but the rainfall record varies considerably. The greatest amount of rain fell in June, 1884, there being in that month 10.73 inches, and the smallest amount fell in 1888, there only being 0.89 for the entire month. It is not likely that either one of these records will be broken soon, as they are both extreme. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in twenty-four hours was on the 2d and 3d of June, 1892, when 2.59 inches fell.

The average number of clear days due in June is ten, partly cloudy days thirteen and cloudy days seven. The number of clear days is naturally small in view of the fact that June is considered a wet month and there are generally heavy rains. If the average amount of rain is recorded this June it will make an excellent crop year, as the crops are now in need of rain and showers will be welcome throughout the state.

The prevailing direction of the wind during the month of June is from the northwest, which, as a rule, go to make the month pleasant in spite of the heat. The highest velocity of the wind recorded in June was on the 17th of the month in 1882, when forty-nine miles an hour was recorded. The averages are all made up by the weather bureau from data covering a period of twenty years.

June, as a rule, is a very even month so far as the weather is concerned, and sudden changes do not often occur. Unlike the spring months there are not many records broken and it is easier to tell by the records what may be expected.

The month of May, 1899, came very near being a record breaker, and last night at 12 o'clock when it became a thing of the past the man at the weather bureau had some very interesting figures about the May weather.

The records show that this May just gone only lacked four-tenths of a degree of being the hottest May that Atlanta has experienced in twenty years. The mean temperature for the month was 74.5. Only once before that has Atlanta seen a hotter May, and that was in 1896, when the mean temperature was 74.9. The average temperature for May is set at 69, but there were only two days during the past month that the temperature was not above that. There were only three days that the mean temperature was not above the normal and that was on the 24, 25 and 26.

The highest May temperature record, which is 94, was not broken last month, but on the 15th and 16th the mercury went as high as 91. The heat was very evenly distributed during the month and the three cool days were only cool in comparison to the warm weather that preceded them.

The lowest temperature recorded during the month was 54 on the 25th. This as a low temperature for May is quite unusual, as there have only been three years out of the last twenty that the mercury has not been lower. The temperature recorded each day shows some very interesting figures. They are as follows:

Day	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Normal.
1	83	60	72	66
2	85	63	63	66
3	88	69	78	66
4	83	68	76	67
5	76	65	70	67
6	81	64	72	68
7	74	67	76	68
8	82	64	73	68
9	79	63	71	68
10	87	64	76	68
11	85	67	76	69
12	88	69	78	69
13	80	65	72	69
14	88	64	76	68
15	91	69	80	68
16	91	74	82	68
17	90	71	80	68
18	86	65	76	68
19	80	63	72	68
20	87	60	74	68
21	87	66	76	68
22	86	69	78	69
23	84	63	74	69
24	73	58	66	70
25	78	54	66	71
26	80	59	70	72
27	81	62	72	72
28	85	66	76	72
29	84	69	76	72
30	86	67	76	72
31	86	66	76	72

Mean max., 84; mean min., 64.9; mean, 74.5; mean normal, 68.8.

Nearly every one has suffered with the heat during the past month as the weather has not only been unusually hot but it has been a very dry month. The normal rain fall for May is 3.19, but during the past month Atlanta received only 1.21 inches or a deficiency of rain for the month of 1.98. The number of days on which .01 of an inch or more rain fell was only seven and the average is nine for May. There were during the past month twelve clear days, which is just the average. There were eighteen partly cloudy days and one cloudy day. The average is thirteen partly cloudy and six cloudy.

Taken altogether the past May was a very uncomfortable month so far as the weather was concerned; in addition to being almost a record breaker so far as the heat was concerned it was exceedingly dry and there were very few days that old Sol did not get in some good work. Atlanta is due some cool weather in June and the records printed elsewhere show what may be expected.

GRAIN-O BRINGS RELIEF
to the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15c. and 25c. per package.

WANT $40,000 FOR WATER PIPE

City Water Board Will Ask Council for That Amount To Extend the Service.

The city water board held a special meeting at the city hall at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of figuring on the probable expenses of the department for the balance of the year in order that the finance committee might be guided in its apportionment.

The board decided to ask for $40,000 for the laying of additional water pipes. A request for this amount was made the first of the year, but the finance committee could see its way clear to apportion only $5,000 for this work. It is doubtful, therefore, if the board gets what it will ask for.

The water officials are especially anxious to lay more pipe in the city in order to satisfy the various demands being made in all quarters for city water. It will be impossible to comply to any extent, however, unless the council gives the board at least $40,000 for this purpose.

A good amount of routine business was transacted. Owing to the absence of President Harrison on account of sickness, Mr. Bloodworth presided.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

The Ravages of Grip.
That modern scourge, the Grip, poisons the air with its fatal germs, so that no home is safe from its ravages, but multitudes have found a sure protection, against this dangerous malady in Dr. King's New Discovery. When you feel a soreness in your bones and muscles, have chills and fever, with sore throat, pain in the back of the head, catarrhal symptoms and a stubborn cough, you may know you have the Grip, and that you need Dr. King's New Discovery. It will promptly cure the worst cough, heal the inflamed membranes, kill the disease germs and prevent the dreaded after effects of the malady. Price 50 cents and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at any drug store.

Summer Service to Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."
Effective June 12th Southern railway will resume its excellent sleeping car service to Asheville, N. C., same as last summer. Pullman drawing room sleeping car will leave Atlanta daily on the "United States Fast Mail," 11:50 p. m., arriving Asheville following morning in time for breakfast. Returning, leave Asheville about 8 p. m. and arrive Atlanta early following morning.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.
Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

SAYS HE BEAT HER WITH UMBRELLA

Mrs. R. L. Wicker Asks Police To Arrest Her Husband.

IT CREATED A LIVELY SCENE

The Couple Has Separated and Disagree About Money Matters.

HE SAYS HE IS THE VICTIM OF A SCHEME

Registered at a Hotel Under an Assumed Name—Trial in the Police Court—Warrant Taken Out and Another Trial Is To Follow.

Tuesday night a man and a woman entered the Cannon house, near the corner of Ivy and Decatur streets. The woman's clothes were torn, her hat was mashed and torn and she had bruises upon her head and arms. The man went to the clerk of the hotel and registered: "Jones and wife."

The man went away and the woman retired to her room. Ten minutes later the man was under arrest, charged by the woman, who was his wife, with having assaulted her on the street with an umbrella.

The couple were R. L. Wicker and wife, between whom there is a feud which led up to the sensational affair Tuesday night that resulted in the arrest of the husband.

Wicker was locked up in a cell at the police barracks Tuesday night and spent yesterday morning as a prisoner.

In the police court yesterday afternoon a stately and very handsome woman, with dark brown hair and olive complexion, walked to the front when the case against R. L. Wicker was called. The woman was Mrs. Wicker. There were no traces of the assault that she claimed her husband had made except a bruise on the forearm and the torn hat.

The arresting officers stated that they had been called into the Cannon house at the request of Mrs. Wicker and she said she wanted her husband arrested for beating her with an umbrella.

Story Told by the Wife.

Mrs. Wicker told the following story of the alleged assault:

"My home at present is in Macon. My husband and myself have separated and he has $400 of my money. I came to Atlanta to see him about the money and went to his home. He left his house with me and said he would secure me a place to sleep that night. While we were walking down the street and were in an isolated place he became angry and beat me with his umbrella. I asked him to take me to a place where I was not known, as I did not wish to be seen by acquaintances in the plight I was after he had assaulted me. He carried me to the Cannon house, and, for self-protection, registered as Jones and wife. I thought he would try to play me some trick and I asked, after he had left, under what name he had registered. When I discovered his deception I sent for a police officer and had him arrested."

Story Told by the Husband.

Wicker's statement was as follows:

"I did not strike the woman with anything. I have no money belonging to her, and she came to Atlanta for the purpose of persecuting me and getting me into trouble. When we left my home together she asked me if I was mean enough to leave her in the street without a place to sleep and with no money to pay hotel expenses. I offered to provide her a place to stay and she suggested the Cannon house and requested tnat I register as Jones and wife."

When Wicker mentioned about her having no money Mrs. Wicker shook her pocketbook at him and the silver was heard to jingle.

Wicker further said that his wife abused him on the street, calling him thief and rascal and other hard names. He understood that she had previously been to the Cannon house and arranged to have him arrested when he took her there.

The hotel man stated that Mrs. Wicker had not been to his house before sne appeared there with her husband Tuesday night.

"The lady looked as if she had been through a cyclone," said the hotel proprietor.

"Money Was No Object."

The recorder said that the evidence of the hotel man and the officers was that Mrs. Wicker had been assaulted by somebody, and as Wicker admitted he was with her, it devolved upon him to explain the cause of her condition when she went to the hotel with him.

Wicker was fined $10.75 and a brother of his stepped forward with a roll of money and remarked that money was no object with them.

"Yes, that is some of the money you stole from me," replied Mrs. Wicker.

"That is not true," said the brother.

As soon as the fine was paid a bailiff from Justice Landrum's court took charge of Wicker on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Wicker, charging the state offense of assault and battery.

All the parties appeared before the justice and it was agreed to postpone a hearing of the case until next Monday afternoon. Wicker was placed under a $100 bond, which he promptly gave.

Some Marital History.

Mrs. Wicker stated to a reporter of The Constitution that she was a Miss Nellie Hudnal, of Cordele, Ga., before her marriage. She and Wicker were married at Vienna, Dooly county, four years ago, and separated two years ago. She said that she owned a house, which was burned, and she received $400 as insurance and that Wicker and his brother got the money out of the bank and that that is the money she is now trying to recover.

Wicker says that the money was his and that he had a right to it. He shows a letter alleged to be from his wife in which she admitted that she had been untrue to him, and Mrs. Wicker admits writing such a letter. He claims that he is being persecuted and that arrest Tuesday night is the part of a scheme to injure him.

The affair has some very sensational details, which will probably be brought out at the trial in Justice Landrum's court next Monday.

May Broke the Record.

Every day Atlanta is being recognized as the leading market of the south. The month of May was a record breaker for the J. K. Orr Shoe Company. In twenty-seven working days they booked fall orders for eighteen thousand cases—something over a quarter of a million dollars. That much cash business in a month sounds like returning prosperity.

New Stock of
Silver Tea Sets, Bowls, Water Pitchers, Trays, Dishes, Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes,
And other pieces suitable for Wedding Presents just received.
MAIER & BERKELE,
JEWELERS.

An Excellent Combination.
The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.
In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

IT LOOKS SPRING-LIKE
And is beginning to feel the same way. Don't make a mistake this season in your Clothing outfit. Come to headquarters. Our SUITS are the talk of Atlanta's good dressers. There is a combination in them of style and fit that will make you a lasting customer.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
HATS, FURNISHINGS,
Everything for Men and Boys.
HIRSCH BROS.
44 Whitehall St.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT Kamper's"
Hot Weather Beverages
Montserrat Lime Juice,
Pure, strongest and best, a delightful substitute for Lemons in all cold drinks, destroys disease germs in otherwise unwholesome or doubtful water, 40c per bottle, $4.50 per case.
Vartray Ginger Ale,
$1.25 per doz., few to equal, none to surpass Vartray.
Hire's $1.15 per doz.
C. & C. and Ross' $2.00 per doz.
Ritter's Grape Juice 25c and 50c bot.
Wholesale Price to Dealers.
Mott's Carbonated Sweet Cider, 25c qt. bottle.
The Best Tea and Coffee Store,
79 and 81 Peachtree St.
SIGN OF THE COFFEE POT.

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STANDARD Printing Ink Co.,
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S. B. Turman for County Commissioner

Nobby New Suits
For Bicycle Riders.
We have a large line of everything worn by Bicyclists. Suits, Trousers, Stockings, Caps, Sweaters, Belts, etc. We direct special attention to our new line of Crash Bicycle Suits and Trousers and fancy Ducks in two styles, black and white check and plaid on white ground. You won't find any fault with the workmanship, for a garment must be satisfactory before it leaves this store.
Those 50 Cent Belts.
We have just received a new and large shipment of our celebrated 50 cent Belts. Elsewhere you pay more for the same quality of goods.
This Is the Last Day
For careful consideration and prompt action in the purchase of a last day suit for the happy school boys. Remember, we sell everything boys wear and we give you everything a boy's suit should be—style, fit, serviceability and save you money at the same time.
From June 1st to September 1st we close at 6 o'clock--Saturdays excepted.
Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.
STORES
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.
Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.
Eiseman Bros.,
OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

ATLANTAS DOWNED BY THE MERCHANTS

Unusually Poor Game of Ball at the Park Yesterday.

WANTED: SOME BALL PLAYERS

The Atlantas Are Clearly Outclassed by Other Teams of the League.

THE SCORE WAS TWENTY-ONE TO SEVEN

Atlantas Won Last Place Without a Struggle While Merchants Run Bases and Score.

WANTED—By the baseball fans of Atlanta, to see the Atlantas beat some team, any old team in the city league.

Any team that will answer this request will greatly please the patrons of the game at Brisbine to say nothing of the encouragement it will be to the Atlantas. The game yesterday was enough to discourage those who had money on the right side, to say nothing of those who bet on the Atlantas.

There are a great many reasons why the Atlantas do not win, the main one being, of course, that they are simply outclassed. If they only had eight good ball players to assist Todd they might win. They need some good hitters who can connect with the ball occasionally, some good base runners, one or two coachers and a whole lot of practice. They don't need any friends for they have as many as any team in the league now, and the rooters will stick by them if they only have a chance. The boys on the Atlanta team are all popular fellows, but their best friends will have to deny that they are anything more than tepid when it comes to playing baseball.

If they ever intend to win a game they had a chance to do it yesterday. At the very first they had a lead of five runs, and they were not up against a team that can be considered wonderful.

The Atlantas went to the bat first and the first man up was given a base on balls. Robinson who was in Todd's place struck out. McCall got a hit, as did also Motes. Clarke got a base on balls and Coppedge hit for two bags, all of which, with secral stolen bases and an error or two, netted the Atlantas five runs.

Then the backers of the Atlantas plucked up courage and got down in good shape. To those who had not watched the two teams play in the past it looked like a walk over, and the fans, with more money than judgment, got on only to get a bump before the game was over.

In the first two innings the Merchants seemed unable to get a start, but in the third they got off, and it was all over with the Atlantas. With the bases full and one out Pritchard came to the bat and with one fell swoop of the willow he lifted the ball over the fence and crushed the hopes of the Atlantas to earth.

In the next inning Boynton led off with a triple bagger by Will Allen brought him home on a clean hit and Anderson got another hit. Then, when Hulsey had finished striking out, Craig got another two bagger, and the inning wound up with two more runs to the credit of the Merchants. Again in the fifth inning the Merchants made three more runs and the Atlantas stood still.

But it was in the sixth that the Merchants nearly ran themselves to death making runs. In this inning the Atlantas piled up just nine errors, and the Merchants scored a like number of runs. The only hit made in the inning was made by Will Allen and that was only a single, but the Merchants made nine runs against the one made by their opponents in the same inning. Heartless as it seemed after making nine runs in the sixth, the Merchants did not seem satisfied, and in the seventh made a quartet of tallies. It was a terrible slaughter, but the Atlantas want to get together and beat something before the season is over.

The feature of the game was the batting of Pritchard. He led off with a two bagger, and then made a home run with three men on the bases. He also got a single and played a good game in the field. Will Allen did some good work with the bat getting four hits, all of them nice clean singles. Klassett made a nice home run and Boynton's three bagger was a beauty. After the first inning Hulsey pitched a good steady game, and having such a lead after the fourth inning he did not have to exert himself.

The Atlantas had several kicks coming about umpiring and while Jimmy Lynch might have been off a little bit, the Atlantas couldn't have won the game with two umpires.

Following is the score:

Atlantas.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Klassett, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Todd, 3b	3	1	1	0	3	1
McCall, c	5	1	2	7	0	3
Motes, ss	5	1	3	3	1	1
Clarke, 2b	4	1	1	4	0	6
Coppedge, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Chappell, p	5	0	1	0	3	0
Turner, 1b	4	0	0	6	0	3
McBride, rf	4	0	0	3	0	3
Total	39	7	12	24	7	17

Merchants.	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Craig, lf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Hall, cf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Pritchard, 2b	6	3	3	0	1	1
F Allen, 3b	6	1	1	3	1	1
Dickinson, 1b	6	3	3	11	0	1
Boynton, rf	6	4	2	0	0	0
W. Allen, c	6	3	4	8	0	0
Anderson, ss	6	3	2	1	2	2
Hulsey, p	3	2	0	0	7	0
Total	40	21	14	27	11	4

Score by innings:

Atlantas	5 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	7
Merchants	0 0 4 2 0 9 3 0 *	21

Summary—Earned runs, Merchants 3; two-base hits, Coppedge, McCall, Pritchard, Boynton, Anderson, Craig; three-base hits, Boynton; home runs, Pritchard, Klassett; struck out, by Hulsey 8, by Chappell 6; bases on balls, off Hulsey 3, off Chappell 4. Umpire, Lynch. Scorer, Smith.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Philadelphia put a badly crippled team in the field today, and the result was an easy victory for Chicago. Attendance 1,641. Score:

		R	H	E
Chicago	0 2 3 0 1 0 0 0 0	6	11	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	7	2

Batteries—Griffith and Nichols; Fraser and Douglass. Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Emslie and McDonald.

Baltimore 4, St. Louis 3.

Baltimore, May 31.—Baltimore won a close and exciting game from St. Louis today. At several stages a hit would have turned the tide of victory, but at critical points McGinnity was invulnerable. Attendance 1,355. Score:

		R	H	E
Baltimore	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0	4	8	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1	3	12	2

Batteries—McGinnity and Robinson; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires, O'Day and McGarr. Time, 2:30.

Cincinnati 5, New York 4.

New York, May 31.—The Cincinnatis won today through timely batting in the seventh and eighth innings. The Giants made a bid for victory in the ninth, but Davis struck out with two on bases. Attendance 1,000. Score:

		R	H	E
New York	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2	4	13	4
Cincinnati	0 0 1 2 0 0 1 1 0	5	13	1

Batteries—Carrick and Grady; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Andrews. Time, 2 hours.

Brooklyn 7, Louisville 1.

Brooklyn, May 31.—Today's game was devoid of interest after the first inning. Brooklyn then batted in five runs on as many hits, three steals and a brace of errors. Attendance 2,500. Score:

		R	H	E
Louisville	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5	3
Brooklyn	5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 *	7	9	2

Batteries—Dowling and Kittredge; Hughes and Grim. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly. Time, 1:35.

Pittsburg 5, Washington 1.

Washington, May 31.—Pittsburg hit the ball hard and often, while the Senators batting was weak and poorly placed, the result being an easy victory for the visitors. Attendance 2,00. Score:

		R	H	E
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 *	5	10	1
Washington	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	1

Batteries—Weyhing and McGuire; Rhines and Bowerman. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, 1:45.

Boston 16, Cleveland 10.

Boston, May 31.—Although Cleveland made seven runs in the first inning, the Bostons closed the gap and won out by terrific batting. Attendance 1,800. Score:

		R	H	E
Boston	3 5 2 1 0 0 5 0 *	16	18	1
Cleveland	7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	10	16	5

Batteries—Hickman, Lewis, Bergen and Clarke; Stivetts, Hughey and Zimmer. Umpires, Burns and Smith. Time, 2:44.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Dallas 9, New Orleans 3.

Dallas, Tex., May 31.—Dallas pounded Switzer out of the box and beat New Orleans in the first inning. Score:

		R	H	E
Dallas	5 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1	9	9	1
New Orleans	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	3	9	4

Batteries—McMackin and Alexander; Switzer, Byers and Woodruff.

Shreveport 10, Mobile 5.

Shreveport, La., May 31.—Today's victory from Mobile makes three straight for the locals, and puts them in second place. The game ended with the score 10 to 5. Score:

		R	H	E
Shreveport	1 2 0 1 2 0 0 3 1	10	17	0
Mobile	0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0	5	11	1

Batteries—Taylor and Rollins; Chamberlain and Badger.

GAVE DINNER TO EMPLOYEES

Beck & Gregg Dinner Occurred Last Night.

SPLENDID SPEECHES WERE MADE

Affair Occurred at Kimball House and Was Thoroughly Enjoyed by the Employees.

The sixth annual complimentary dinner of the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company to the employees of that firm was held last night at the Kimball house. Sixty-two men attended the dinner and the affair was declared by all to be the most successful of the annual dinners of this firm.

The tables were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe, and the menu had a horseshoe upon it with the names coresponding to the positions occupied by the employees at the table. W. H. Carr, one of the commercial travelers for the company, was toastmaster and he had a neat speech for all the speakers.

The dinner began at 8 o'clock and continued until about midnight. A delightful menu was prepared by Manager Scoville, of the Kimball, consisting of eight courses. The dinner was served in the cafe, which was given over to the employees for the evening.

The following is the list of toasts:

"The World Belongs to the Energetic Man," Emerson—A. W. Kennedy.

"Today Is Better Than Tomorrow"—Henry Franklin.

Song—John Geizer.

"Rather Go to Bed Supperless Than Run in Debt for Breakfast"—W. M. Crumley.

"My Experience as Billing Clerk"—S. W. Adams.

"Advertising"—M. L. Alexander.

"The man who whispers down a well
About the goods he has to sell
Won't reap the gleaming, golden dollars,
Like one who climbs a tree and hollers."

"Our Retail Department"—G. P. Lowry.

"The Man Who Succeeds"—C. E. Mewborn.

Quartet—E. C. Lyle, Henry Parker, W. F. Sherman, Blake Johnson.

Finest in the West.

Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, modernized and elaborately furnished, finest cuisine anywhere. Write for rates.

SHE FOLLOWED HER CLOTHES.

Negro Woman Tracked Another Woman, Who Had Stolen Her Clothes, from Conyers to Atlanta.

Yesterday morning Call Officer Covington arrested Minnie Burks, a negro woman who had been followed on foot by Annie Carr, another negro woman, all the way from Conyers.

Annie Carr said that Minnie had stolen her clothes and then started for Atlanta on foot.

"I never had a cent of money with which to pay my way to Atlanta," said Annie to the officer, "and so I followed Minnie down the railroad track. I found her in Atlanta wearing my clothes and had her arrested."

Annie insisted upon having her clothes, and the city had to provide some old garments for the prisoner.

The standard for purity and excellence is attained in champagne by Cook's Imperial Extra Dry. Bouquet excellent.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Southern railway will place on sale, effective June 1st to September 30, 1899, the usual reduced rate round trip ticekts to summer tourist points, good for return passage until October 31st.

Also for trains leaving Atlanta Saturday afternoon and Sunday mornings very low rate week-end tickets will be sold to nearby points, good to return on Monday following date of sale.

Week-end rates to St. Simon's island $6.00; to Cumberland island $6.50; to Tybee $6.00.

STATE TROOPS READY IF NEEDED

President Is Assured of Prompt Aid by Several States.

Washington, May 31.—The president today declared to a congressional caller that there was not at present any contemplation of largely increasing General Otis's forces in the Philippines. He said that nothing had been received from General Otis which indicated the necessity for more troops beyond the regulars who are to be sent to relieve the retiring volunteers.

But the president added if additional reinforcements became necessary, they would be promptly furnished. A number of governors of states had advised him that they could furnish regiments in short order if occasion required. But at the same time the president expressed his strong belief and confidence that necessity for mustering in additional volunteers in accordance with the authority granted by the army re-organization bill would not be wise.

Monarch Bicycles
$25 $35 $50
Mechanically Perfect
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

TOD SLOAN RIDES FAVORITE TO DEATH

Derby Stakes at Epsom Won Yesterday by Flying Fox.

DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT

Holocauste, with Sloan Up, Breaks a Leg at Last Quarter.

RAN SOME DISTANCE ON A STUMP

Sloan Mourns the Death of Holocauste, Whose Game Spirit Was Admired by All.

London, May 31.—Glorious weather prevailed at Epsom today, bright sunshine and a cloudless sky enlivedend the spirits of those who journeyed to the downs in order to be present at the race for the Classic Derby stakes.

The Prince of Wales and party, including the Duke of Cambridge and others went on a special train to Epsom.

Joseph M. Choate, the United States ambassador, drove to the downs as the guest of the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen; Joseph M. Choate, Jr., was one of J. Pierpont Morgan's coaching party; Major General Samuel S. Sumner, the new military attache of the United States embassy, was also present. There was the greatest attendance at the race in years. Mr. Choate occupied a box on the jockey club stand. Many Americans were present.

Tod Sloan's riding of the French horse, Holocauste, greatly increased interest in the derby, which had previously been regarded as an absolute certainty for Flying Fox.

Before the race started Holocauste receded in the betting from 4 to 1, until 7 to 1, against, was vainly shouted. In the meanwhile 3 to 1 was laid on Flying Fox. The conditions of the race were as follows:

> The derby stakes of 6,000 sovereigns by subscription of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, or five sovereigns only if declared by the first Tuesday in January, 1898; for three-year-olds; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovereigns, the owner of the second 300 sovereigns and the owner of the third 200 sovereigns, out of the stakes. About one mile and a half, 275 subscribers.

The race was started three quarters of an hour late, and when the horses settled down to work Holocauste was driven to the front, followed by Flying Fox. A mile from home the two favorites were clear of the field. Holocauste led into the straight, but directly after Cannon sent sent his crack out Holocauste's fate was sealed and it was claimed that the fact that a furlong further on the French horse broke his fetlock joint, did not affect the result. Cannon, who was holding a strong lead, finished in a canter.

A hurricane of cheers greeted the result, which naturally was intensely popular, and the return of Flying Fox to the inclosure was a triumphant prosession.

Holocauste's injury was so serious he had to be shot.

Disappointed as is "T" Sloan at his failure to win the derby when convinced that he had the race won, his grief at the death of Holocauste outweighs all else.

"I never saw such a horse in my life as Holocauste," he said to a correspondent of the Associated Press, this evening, "and I never expect to see such another. He was the gamest thoroughbred that ever stood on irons.

"I managed to get a good start and led the race around the back turn, keeping close to the rails. At Tattenham corner, Flying Fox was next to me, and I called to Cannon at the turn, saying 'come closer,' as I didn't want him to let any one between us.

Flying Fox had taken the lead and I then pulled up again and took the lead, Holocauste going splendidly without urging. I am convinced he had all the steam necessary to win the race easily, but suddenly I felt him going down. He did not throw me. I got both legs on one side of the saddle when I found one foot caught in the stirrup. I knew if he fell I would go under him, and I held on to his neck with my arms until I pulled up enough to dismount.

"The leg had been broken clean off, so that the horse was jamming the stump on the ground at each jump. I never saw such a sight, and yet the horse was so game that I think he would have kept on in the race if it had been physically possible.

"It is impossible to tell how the accident occurred, though the turf was very hard and he may have turned the leg on some obstacle. Of course there was nothing to do but to kill the poor fellow. He lost his life in the gamest race I ever ran."

EXCITING WORK AT GRAVESEND

Fine Weather and Fast Track Make Races Exciting.

New York, May 31.—In the first race at Gravesend today Premature, a well backed favorite, was beaten by an outsider, High Order, who won as he pleased. In the second race Kirkwood was at odds on and went to the front and won easily.

In the third race Admiration, the recent $6,000 purchase of Paget from Madden, was a pronounced favorite and won as she pleased. In the fourth race George Keene was an odds on favorite, but Charentus came with a rush from the rear and nipped the favorite by a head at the post.

Montannic was a well played favorite for the fifth race and won easily from Inishfre by a length, with the others beaten off. The last race furnished a sensational finish between A. N. R., the odds on favorite, and Pirate M., at 7 to 1, the latter winning by a head in a hard drive. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: High Order, 112, McCue, 20 to 1, won; Withers, 112, H. Martin, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Plucky, 112, O'Leary 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Pettifogger, Handicapper, Waring, Premature, Einus, Midwood, Belle of Lexington and Eileen Daly ran.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles: Kirkwood, 96, McCue, 1 to 2, won; Roysterer, 101, Odom, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Howard Mann, 112, Taral, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¼. The Gardner, Hand Press and Tanis ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs: Admiration, 96, Odom, 9 to 5, won; Clonsilla, 111, Spencer, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; L'Ouett, McCue, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Lambent, Theory, Cleophus, Whiplash, Onondagas Pride and Ever Annie ran.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles: Charentus, 102, O'Connor, 10 to 1, won; George Keene, 122, Clawson, 3 to 5 and out, second; Lothario, 109, Songer, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:48. Hapsburg, Pacemaker and Mariti ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs: Montannic, 112, Odom, 7 to 5, won; Irish Free, 115, Clawson, 5 to 2 and even, second; Lamp Globe, 115, Clayton 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 third. Time, 1:02. Erwin, Scorpion and Colonel Roosevelt ran.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Pirate M., 101, Odom, 7 to 1, won; A. N. B., 100, McCue, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, second Holden, 101, Clawson, 5 to 1, third.; Time 1:48½. Miss Patron, Elmido, Holland and Ed Tipton ran.

Gravesend Entries Today.

First race—Selling, six furlongs: Zanone, 115; Bannockburn, 113; Primate, 112; Ortoland, 111; Varus, Dr. Parker, 108; Harry Reed, 106; St. Lorenzo, General Shafter, 98; Moroz, 96; Big Indian, Jessie Taylor, 93.

Second race—One and one-sixteenth miles: Greatland, 118; Glongas, 113; Lackland, Approval, Manlius, 110.

Third race—The Bedford stakes, selling, four and one-half furlongs: Misericordia, 112; Flaunt, 110; Kitchenor, 86; Shoreham, 106; Rochester, 105; Red Path, 102; Shrove Tuesday, 100; Affect, 98; Daly, Fluke, Mischievous, 97.

Fourth race—The Parkway handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles: Don De Oro, 120; Filigrane, 116; Previous, Handball, 114; George Boyd, 111; Azucena, 105; King Barleycorn, 98; Jeannot, 92.

Fifth race—Five furlongs: The Amazon, Dangerous Maid, Laureati, Star Chime, 115; Nedah, High Gala, Shrove Tuesday, Hathor, Manvilla, Jugglery, Gertrude Lodge, 104.

Sixth race—Steeplechase handicap, about two and one-half miles: Olindo, 162; Governor Budd, 149; Royal Scarlet, 146; Colonel Bartlett, 145; Floraline, 142.

FAVORITES WIN AT LATONIA.

Track Was Muddy, but Good Work Was Done.

Cincinnati, May 31.—The track at Latonia today was deep in mud. Three favorites, two second choices and a long shot won purses. Rainy weather.

FIRST RACE—Six and a half furlongs, selling: Lost Time, 100, H. Williams, 6 to 1, won; Colonel Clurke, 97, Boland, 15 to 1, second; Winkle, 102, Beauchamp, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Blenhein, Zolo, Howitzer, Winker, Discipline, King Elkwood, Master Ford and Leetka also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile, selling: Countess Irma, 102, Beauchamp, 6 to 1, won; Alymante, 106, McJoynt, 6 to 1, second; Dashaway, 104, Boland, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:48 3-4. Ormie, Assassin, Nellorine, The Naulahka, Meggs, The Doctor, and Mary Barnes also ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile, selling: Albedt Vale, 107, E. Ross, 8 to 5, won; Otto H., 100, L. Ross, 15 to 1, second; Elkins, 115, J. Matthews, 8 to 5, thir. Time, 1:48. Schoolgirl, Prince Zeno, True Light, Sue Nenn, Violet Parsons ran.

FOURTH RACE—One mile, selling: Salvarse, 98, Turner, 8 to 5, won; Mayme M. M., 103, J. Mathews, 11 to 5, second; Synia, 105, E. Ross, 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:40. Bannie, Cringe, Ethel Davis, Mattie Haley, Emma Smith, Becky Ban, Coanza, and Lrye ran.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs, maiden, two-year-olds: May Jane, 110, M. Turner, 3 to 1, won; Lady Elite, 110, J. Matthews, 8 to 5, second; Clara M., 105, Beauchamp, 20 to 1, third. Time 1:06 3-4. Cheatedna, Gerry, Hattie Fox, My Butterfly, Princess Fedora, Penchant, Vain Glory ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs, selling: Tolstoi, 103, Aker, 10 to 1, won; Mizzouri, 105, E. Ross, 2 to 1, second; Neppuer, 105, Harshberger, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¼. McCleary, Beekman, Barton, Schrievner, Jeril, Tates Creek ran.

Entries for Today.

First race, one mile, selling—Dolly Regent, 86; Asman, 92; Dictate, 98; Howitzer, 98; Kathie May, Lucy B, 100; Hand D, 101; Swordsman, Royal Choice, Infely, 105; Rockwood, 110.

Second race, five furlongs—Eltrovia, Ida Ledford, Caloocan, 101; Lignite, 104; Honeywood, 105; Isabinda, 108.

Third race, seven furlongs—James Clay, 100; Full Dress, Preliminary, Louisville Belle, Miss Josephine, 104; Juneatta, Freak, Beana, Sis Vic, 107.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Monadour, 92; Mizzouri, 95; Allie Belle, 105; Hampden, 106; Leroyalty, 107; Kriss Kringle, Bonjour, 104; Agitator, 110; Elkin, 114.

Fifth race, selling, fiev furlongs—Postmaster Bailey, 100; Ben Chance, Burt, 101; Honest Run, 102; John Yerkes, Rodd, 103; Decoy, 105; Summer, Phallas, 107; Pharaoh, 109.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Bannie, Mischance, 92; Spinnaker, Corialis, Annie M, 95; Bob Turner, Osmond, 97; Marietta, 99; Lost Time, 100; Lucy M, Elsie M, 102; Hanlon, 104.

Summer Service to Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Effective June 12th Southern railway will resume its excellent sleeping car service to Asheville, N. C., same as last summer. Pullman drawing room sleeping car will leave Atlanta daily on the "United States Fast Mail," 11:50 p. m., arriving Asheville following morning in time for breakfast. Returning, leave Asheville about 8 p. m. and arrive Atlanta early following morning.

JIM WILLIAMS OUT ON BOND.

The Chief Witness in the Case of Ex-Detective Mehaffey Has Been Released.

Jim Williams, the negro who admitted that he swore falsely in a case in Justice Landrum's court, and implicated ex-Detective Mehaffey and R. O. Shinn in the subornation of perjury proceedings, was taken before Justice Bateman yesterday afternoon on the charge of perjury and released on bond.

It is probable that the case against Williams will not be pressed. Mehaffey and Shinn, at their trial, said they had been informed that city detectives had promised Williams if he testified against them he would not prosecuted. Assistant City Attorney Pendleton has said he did not think the case against Williams ought to be pressed, as the negro, ignorant and easily imposed upon, had been the tool of two white men who ought to have known better, and who used mean whisky to get the negro to swear falsely.

While Williams is out on bond, Mehaffey and Shinn are still locked up at the Tower, having failed, so far, to make bonds of $500 each.

BOYS TO GRADUATE TONIGHT AT GRAND

High School Commencement Exercises Will Occur.

FORTY-FOUR WILL GRADUATE

Exercises Are Expected To Be Unusually Entertaining.

INTERESTING DEBATE WILL BE HEARD

Attractive Programme Has Been Arranged and the Opera House Will No Doubt Be Packed.

With brilliant speeches, music and flowers, the forty-four young men who, during the scholastic past, have composed the senior class at the Boys' High School, will graduate tonight at the Grand Opera House. The exercises will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock and are expected to be among the most interesting of recent years held by the high school.

The graduates have been at work for several weeks upon their commencement speeches and as those who will speak are those who during the term have made the society hall of the Boys' High School resound with their oratorical efforts, the addresses tonight will be listened to with more than ordinary interest.

They have been in training in one of the best schools of oratory and debate in the state for three years. They have declaimed the speeches of brainy and finished orators, and have delivered original debates upon topics of current interest every month for three years in the literary society of the Boys' High School. Their efforts tonight will show the result of this training and will demonstrate the benefits of the monthly debates

There will be only eight speakers. Of these, six won their places because of their general excellence in all branches of study. They have the highest yearly averages in the senior class. The two others were appointed because of their splendid ability in speaking. They are known as "class orators." It was first the intention of Mr. Slaton, principal of the Boys' High School, to include in the programme of tonight the class historian and class prophet, which have been features of all former high school commencement exercises, but after considering the matter he decided to eliminate them.

This was done partly to shorten the length of the exercises, which will last only about an hour.

Thomas C. Turner has been chosen to preside over the exercises at the Grand Opera House, and he will render the decision for the debate. Weaver Smith will be the special secretary for the occasion. The others who will participate in the exercises are: Harry A. Cole, first honor; Henry D. Phillips, second honor; Charles Kicklighter, third honor; Herbert Haas, fourth honor; Henry Fort Scott, fifth honor; Albert Haas, sixth honor, and Cam D. Dorsey and M. Sam Johnson, orators.

The following is the programme of the graduating exercises:

Prelude—Wurm's orchestra.

Invocation—Rev. C. P. Bridewell, pastor, First Presbyterian church.

Debate: "Resolved, That the proposal of the czar of Russia as to disarmament should be adopted by all nations"—Affirmative, Charles H. Kicklighter, leader, and Henry Fort Scott, Jr.; negative, Herbert J. Haas, leader, and Albert Haas.

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

President decision—Thomas C. Turner.

"The Inexpediency of Territorial Expansion"—M. Sam Johnson, class orator.

"Patriotism"—Cam D. Dorsey, class orator.

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

"Education as a Stepping Stone to Greatness," valedictory to superintendent, assistant superintendent and board of education—Henry D. Phillips, second honor.

"The Day's Work," valedictory to teachers and classmates—Harry A. Cole, first honor.

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

Delivery of diplomas—Hon. Hoke Smith, president of the board of education.

Benediction—Rev. C. P. Bridewell.

Music—Wurm's orchestra.

The undergraduates of the Boys' High School were dismissed for the term yesterday afternoon. No exercises were held. The text books were used until the hour for dismissal as upon regular school days, although a few moments were allowed the boys in which to tell their professors and classmates goodby for the term.

FRANK TRIMBLE TOOK LEG BAIL

Negro Prisoner, While on Trial, Escapes from a Justice Court.

Frank Trimble, a negro, was taken from the Tower yesterday afternoon on the charge of larceny, and was carried before Justice Bateman for a preliminary trial.

It was charged that the negro had stolen a lot of razors and the ticket for which he had pawned the razors was found in his possession.

Trimble, doubtless knowing that there was a clear case against him, decided to take leg bail, and slipped out of the courtroom and made his escape.

The police have been asked to look out for him.

Age
10 Years

Quality
Purest Type

Age, Quality, Flavor make
Hunter Baltimore Rye
The Favorite

STRAIGHT or MIXED

HOT or COLD
It maintains Its Standard

TRADE MARK
HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE
WM LANAHAN & SON
BALTIMORE

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Flavor
Refined

Mellow
Rich

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

Ninety-Eight Cents a Yard Is the Price of Our Body Brussels Carpets.

Tuesday and Wednesday we told of a *SPECIAL MID-SEASON CARPET SALE.* We told that we would make a special price on every pattern—(forty-nine all told) of Body Brussels Carpet on our floors. We told that they would not go on sale until this morning—(June 1st) at that special price. We withheld the price from those announcements—stating at the same time that we would announce it today. This we do. It is

Ninety-Eight Cents a Yard.

These carpets are the best Body Brussels money will buy. They are the best patterns our taste and our experience can command. They are no less than such acknowledged qualities as Lowells, Victorias, Bigelows, Whittall Regulars, etc. They are as good as gold at $1.25 and $1.35 a yard from the east to the west. The reason that we make this most unusual offer is to make sure that we can start the fall season clear handed—not hampered in any way in our buying. This is our rule and our intention in every line, be it thread or be it carpets. Another point. Because we make this low price we do not see fit to change our invariable rule to make, line and lay on your floor every carpet that leaves our house, thus, any carpet you buy during this special sale will be made, lined with carpet paper and laid on your floor without any additional expense whatever.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO COLORADO
THE DINING CAR LINE.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY
SAPOLIO

Warning To the Public! Watch your Plumbing.
Do Not Be Imposed Upon.

Several of the unreliable plumbers of Atlanta are using a lot of second hand ¾ water pipe in new jobs. There is about 50,000 feet of this pipe in town that was taken out of a chemical concern after 12 or 15 years of use. This pipe is being put off on some of you. See to it that you are getting new pipe, if that is what you are paying for.

Galvanized Iron water is the best. If you insist on Galvanized Iron pipe you will be certain to get new pipe, as there is no second hand Galvanized pipe on the market. The best of all, however, is to give your workto responsible people who will use first class material of all kinds. We are doing first class plumbing cheaper than anyone.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

THE Brazilian Insect Powder
Destroys Roaches, Water Bugs, Ants, Bedbugs, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Lice on Chickens.
It is used and recommended by hundreds of Hotels, Bakeries, Public Building and Private Homes throughout the country.
This Powder is not a poison—it can be eaten by man without harm.
It is cheap, costing only sixty cents per pound. If applied one time it will rid your building of insects for one year.
CALL AT 30 MARIETTA ST.
Corner Broad and Marietta Streets.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
The Original Worcestershire
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
"Is adapted for every variety of dish—from Turtle to Beef, from Salmon to Steaks, to all of which it gives a famous relish."
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

COUNCIL SELECTS THE DICKEY SITE

Location of Federal Prison Has Been Finally Settled.

THE LAND WILL COST $60,000

Southern Railway Pays $35,000 and the City $25,000.

WATER MAINS WILL COST ABOUT $5,000

Mayor Turns Over the Prison Correspondence to Council—Attorney General Refused To Accept Any Other Site—Legislature Must Act.

It is now absolutely certain that the new federal prison will be built on the Dickey site. The city council, in special session yesterday afternoon, unanimously passed a resolution accepting the land selected by Attorney General Griggs and authorizing the mayor to notify him of this action.

The total cost of the tract to the city will be about $30,000, including the laying of water mains to the site. The city's share of the land purchase will be $25,000, the Southern railway paying $35,000. The owners of the property first asked $75,000 for it, but later reduced the price to $60,000, which will be paid.

Mayor Woodward sent an official communication to General Griggs last night notifying him of the action of the council. The city has now done its part and there is nothing left but for the government to begin work. This cannot be done until October as the legislature must make the formal tender of the property to the government. This requirement will not delay the preliminary proceedings, such as passing upon the titles, preparing plans and specifications for the building; yet it would be impossible to actually begin work until such an act is passed by the legislature.

The council meeting yesterday afternoon only lasted about twenty minutes. Mayor Woodward read the correspondence that had passed between him and Attorney General Griggs on the subject and the resolution accepting the site was introduced by the finance committee and adopted without a dissenting vote.

The aldermanic board met immediately after council and concurred. The mayor then signed the paper making it final. The transfer of the property will be made as soon as the deeds can be drawn up and the titles examined. It is not known when the city will pay its part of the purchase price.

Resolution of Acceptance.

The resolution adopted by the council is as follows:

Whereas, the United States government has selected Atlanta, Ga., as the proper place to locate a southern federal prison, and

Whereas, the attorney general, in pursuance of authority granted him in the premises, has selected for that prison site what is known as the Dickey tract of land; and

Whereas, the said tract of land consists of about three hundred (300) acres, as is described in the attached option given to the city of Atlanta by J. L. Dickey, and is to cost the said city of Atlanta a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars; therefore be it.

Resolved, That Attorney General Griggs be officially notified that the city of Atlanta accepts his selection of the Dickey site and will proceed to its part of the agreement by furnishing the land as indicated by him. Be it further,

Resolved, That the mayor and finance committee are hereby empowered and instructed to carry out the provisions of said agreement.

Some of the Correspondence.

The first letter that passed between General Griggs and Mayor Woodward since the former's visit to Atlanta was written by Mayor Woodward May 18th. The mayor had heard nothing from the attorney general as to his selection of a site and wrote of the amended proposition of Ansley Bros. offering to donate 300 acres of their land near the river without cost. A few days later the mayor received a reply from General Griggs stating the Dickey property was the most advantageous to the government.

Mayor Woodward then held several consultations with the prison committee of the council and wrote Attorney General Griggs the council would comply with his decision as to the site. The mayor explained, however, that as the annual budget of expenditures had been made up the first of the year, it would be necessary to cut several municipal departments in order to raise the $30,000. The mayor asked the attorney general if, in view of this fact, he would consent to an acreage of 250 instead of 300.

In the same envelope with this letter was sent a communication from Vice President Egan, of the Central of Georgia railroad, amending his original proposition, in which he offered to give 300 acres of land for the prison near Fort McPherson. The main objection to this tract was that it would have cost the city about $20,000 to lay water mains there. Mr. Egan offered to pay the difference between the cost of laying mains to the Dickey site and the Central site, the total expenditure by his company not to exceed $17,000.

The mayor then wrote another letter to the attorney general relative to the amended proposition of the Central road, explaining that if the Central's proposition was accepted the site would only cost the city about $5,000, but making no recommendation that the Central or any other site be selected.

On May 29th Mayor Woodward received a letter from the attorney general refusing to reopen the case. He stated he still believed the Dickey site was the most advantageous to the government. Referring to the $5,000 expense for laying water pipes to this location, Mr. Griggs stated this was more of an investment for the city in that it would derive a revenue from the government for the use of city water at wholesale rates. He also refused to reduce the acreage on the grounds that it was his intention to maintain a farm in connection with the prison so as to employ the convicts in farm work.

On May 20th Councilman Hammond wrote the attorney general setting forth the proposition of Ansley Bros. The official replied that he would not receive the Ansley site as a gift in that it would cost the government between $25,000 and $50,000 more to build on it than on the Dickey property.

Where the Dickey Property Is.

The Dickey property lies on the line of the Southern railway three miles south of the city and near the McDonough road. It consists of 300 acres and will be deeded to the city by James L. Dickey, who owns nearly all the property and has an option on the balance. It is probably the best site around Atlanta for the prison and is so situated that the city will derive all the benefits from the institution.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A BUSY SESSION AT POLICE BARRACKS.

It was only a plain drunk that was charged against Bob Campbell at the police matinee yesterday, but it was none of your ordinary ever day drunks that brought Bob into the theater of the cops.

Bob had been on a common, chestnutty drunk last week and was sent to the chaingang for seven days. When taken into custody he had with him a quart bottle of corn whisky that hadn't been "tarched."

As soon as Bob got out of the chaingang he went straight to the police barracks and demanded his bottle of corn and it was given to him. With feelings of deep mortification over his first arrest he sought to drown his memory in the contents of the quart bottle. He succeeded admirably, but at the same time drowned his locomotion and consciousness, and was again arrested for being drunk on the street.

"Now, judge," said Bob, appealingly to the recorder, "I'se jest got disser much ter say. Yer knows de great misfortune I'se bin in and dat I is jest frum de stockade. I got hol' ob dat quart of corn, and de perlice outer be shamed ob derse'fs to hab gibbed de ole man dat licker when dey mos' knows de failin' I'se got. I drunked up dat quart and here I is agin, and I hopes ter de good Lawd dat yer gwine ter let me go, fer yer knows whar I is jest bin."

The recorder ruled that so far from bean extenuating circumstance the fact of the former conviction stood against the prisoner and he was remained to the city chaingang for another week.

Daniel and His Corn.

It was Daniel Wingfield's corn that got him into the police court, not corn liquor as in nearly all the other performances at the matinee, but a sure enough corn that was hid in his brogan.

Daniel was sitting down in a negro poolroom talking about the peace conference when another negro came along and stepped on his corn. It seems to have been an impossibility for Daniel's shoe and the other negro's shoe to pass without a collision, but a corn was a corn to Daniel and he arose and slammed the trespasser against a pool table, and then used him for a scouring mop.

"I is guilty ob thumping dat nigger, jedge," Daniel said to the recorder, "but I hopes yer will member dat it wuz de corn dat caused de trubbel."

"Mashed corn and sour mash and other mashes are of nearly all the trouble that comes this way," remarked Judge Nash philosophically, "and I can't let the corn act as any extenuator in this court. I will charge you $5.75 for the fight although you did toe the mark and acknowlege the corn."

"Aunt" Sary and Her Advice.

She was an ancient crone, was old "Aunt" Sary Bennett, and she hobbled into the matinee to answer to the charge of abusing a white woman.

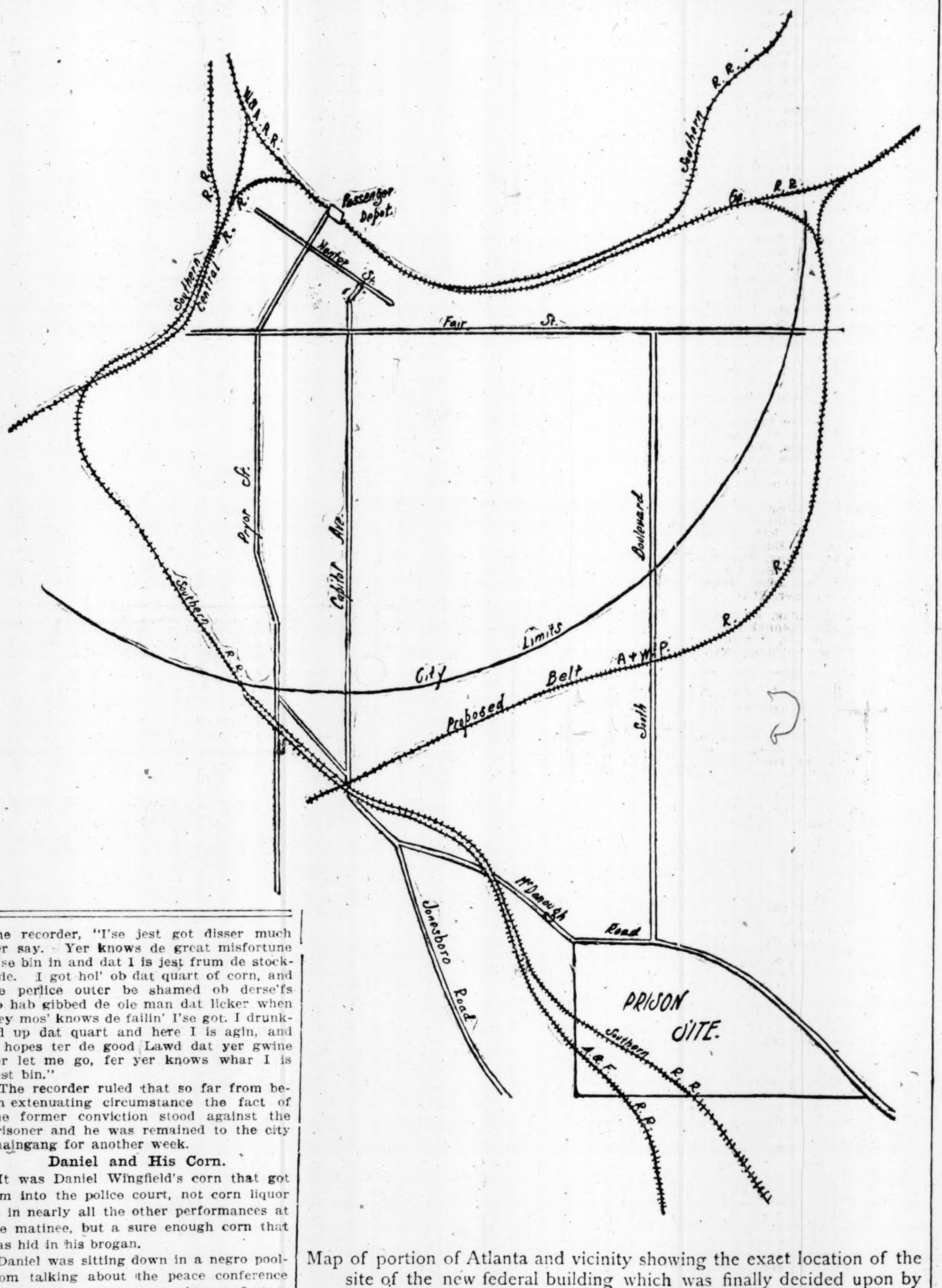
It was said that "Aunt" Sary had been expressed her opinion about a white neighbor whom she said ought to be living in the "nigger quarters."

When asked what she had to say about herself she made the following speech, which cleared her and gained for her her liberty:

"Lawder massy, Massa Nash, jes' let de ole mammy tell yer dat she done bin and he'p riz ole massa's chillun and nussed free or four ginnerashuns ob white folks whut ain't no buckra, and here I is now er bein' drugged ter de cote jes' cause I twells de white folks ter lib somewhar so dat de ain't er mixin' wid de low down niggers. Dat's all de pore old mammy done."

She was told to go and keep her advice to herself, and she hobbled away muttering something about "buckra" and "pore white trash."

The wise man turns up his sleeves and goes to work while the fool sits around and waits for work to come to him.



Map of portion of Atlanta and vicinity showing the exact location of the site of the new federal building which was finally decided upon by the city council at a special meeting held yesterday.

TURMAN ANSWERS ANDERSON'S CARD

Makes Lively Answer to Some of His Opponent's Statements.

ASKS A FEW MORE QUESTIONS

Says One of Mr. Anderson's Companies Employs Convict Labor.

DECLARES ANDERSON DODGES ISSUES

And Attempts To Answer Pointed Questions by Asking Others—Says He Has Proven Mr. Anderson's Connection with the Consolidated.

Editor Constitution—There appears in yesterday's issue, signed by Mr. Clifford L. Anderson, a lengthy, wordy communication, which it has taken him nearly a week to prepare, in which he displays considerable anger, dodges all the main issues in this race and attempts to becloud matters and deceive the people by bringing in a lot of side issues, false rumors and irrelevant matter, and I therefore think it necessary to blow aside the dust and lay bare the facts.

That White Primary.

Mr. Anderson has not been in a thoroughly good humor since he made the mistake of opposing a white primary, by advocating a general election in which negroes would be allowed to participate. I believe in white supremacy, and with my friends worked vigorously to bring about the action of the executive committee in ordering a white primary.

Joel Hurt's Attorney

In Mr. Anderson's circular, mailed to the voters of Fulton county almost before I had announced, he denounces as false the charge that he is connected with the Consolidated street railroad. In spite of his denial I have proven the charge to be true. HE IS CONNECTED WITH THE CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILROAD COMPANY through the Trust Company of Georgia, for which company he is attorney, and in which company his partner and Mr. H. E. W. Palmer are directors. I am sorry Mr. Anderson gets mad when this matter is mentioned. AS I HAVE STATED BEFORE, I THINK MR. ANDERSON IS PERSONALLY A NICE GENTLEMAN, AND IF IT WERE DETERMINED TO BE BEST TO ELECT ANOTHER ONE OF MR. HURT'S ATTORNEYS TO THE COUNTY BOARD I KNOW OF NO LAWYER WHO WOULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE, BUT I STILL INSIST THAT IT ENDANGERS PUBLIC INTERESTS TO ELECT EVEN AS NICE A MAN AS MR. ANDERSON, WHEN MR. HURT AND HIS CORPORATIONS HAVE SO MANY MATTERS ANTAGONISTIC TO THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST TO COME BEFORE THIS BOARD. For instance, this very Consolidated Street Railroad Company is now being bonded for nearly $4,000,000, with a stock issue of $2,000,000, and yet it returns for county taxation only $507,000—not quite 10 cents on the dollar. This little discrepancy of something like $5,500,000 might justify a faint suspicion that either the bondholders are being deceived, or the tax receiver imposed upon.

Anderson Still Dodges.

In my last card I asked Mr. Anderson some very pertinent and pointed questions, and he comes back in yankee style and attempts to answer by asking me several questions. Why does he dodge? Does he realize that the truth hurts him? AS A DODGER OF ISSUES HE ALMOST EQUALS THESE COMPANIES IN DODGING TAXES.

Mr. Anderson charges the county board has paid Mr. Grant Wilkins $2,500 for courthouse plans, and asks if I approve this course. Examination of the books of the county discloses the fact that this charge is not true. On the other hand Mr. Wilkins has not been paid for the plans he drew.

Atlanta Home Tax.

Mr. Anderson asks me why Messrs. Adair and Brown have not yet collected the Atlanta Home Insurance Company's back taxes of $63,000. The minutes of the county board show that these gentlemen in February, 1898, voted to turn this matter over to the county attorney with positive instructions to push its collection. They also called attention at the last meeting of the board to the delay and asked the reason therefor. I SUSPECT THAT MR. H. E. W. PALMER, THE PRESENT CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND INCIDENTALLY THE ATTORNEY FOR THE ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, CAN ANSWER THIS QUESTION. It is possible that he knows why the collection is being delayed. It might be well to bear in mind that Mr. Anderson still evades a direct and positive answer to my question as to how he would vote in this matter and does not say that he would vote for the collection of the $63,000 fi. fa. which has already been issued under County Attorney Rosser's advice.

Good Roads.

Mr. Anderson asks me in regard to the improvement of Peters street, when he well knows that I have stated in my original announcement, and all subsequent communications, that I am heartily in favor of co-operating with the city of Atlanta in the permanent improvement of its main streets, such as is now being done by the present board on Whitehall. Such an improvement might well be made on Decatur and Marietta and other streets. I believe in good roads.

Mr. Anderson, in his desperation, goes away back and charges me with having something to do with the county grading a road years ago through land belonging to Mrs. L. C. Reed, who is now my mother-in-law. This is not fair, for at the time this work was done I was not only not a member of, but was not even acquainted with my mother-in-law's family.

Anderson Works Convict Labor.

Mr. Anderson attempts to pose as the friend of the working people and makes a cheap bid for their support, by charging me with having my cards printed by a union printing house. The Atlanta Lithographing and Printing Company, with which I am connected, employs both union and non-union men. In fact there is no union here of lithographers and the question of union has never been discussed by the employees of this company. Other printing houses have solicited work from me and I have thought it proper to patronize them and I fail to see why Mr. Anderson should object to this step. However, even if all Mr. Anderson says was true, he is the last man who has a right to bring the charge. THE GEORGIA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, CONTROLLED BY THE SOUTHERN MINING COMPANY, OF WHICH MR. C. L. ANDERSON IS VICE PRESIDENT, STOCKHOLDER AND ATTORNEY, WORKS STATE CONVICTS IN DIRECT COMPETITION WITH THE HONEST FREE LABOR OF THIS STATE. WHAT HAS THE SELF-APPOINTED CHAMPION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE TO SAY TO THIS CHARGE?

By the way, is it not true that the Consolidated Street Railroad Company (with which it has been proven that Mr. Anderson is connected) makes it a condition precedent to the employment of their motormen and conductors, that they be non-union men, thus proving this company to be a direct enemy to organized labor?

Mr. Anderson seems to be very much alarmed, and at the same time displeased because I am supported in my race by Messrs. Forrest Adair and Walter Brown, and by inuendo charges that I have formed a combination with these gentlemen. Those who know me will not believe that I would go into any office to become subservient to the will of any man, or set of men. I will be free at all times to vote for the best interest of the people of this county. It has been stated in rumors that Mr. Anderson is allied with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Rosser, and that he is being actively supported in this campaign by them and by Mr. Joel Hurt and other officers of Mr. Hurt's various companies. While discussing this matter of support it may be well to ask if Mr. Anderson will be subservient to their will?

As to the charges or insinuations against Messrs. Adair and Brown I have no apology to offer and do not think it necessary to defend them. Their merits as county officials have recently been passed upon by the people.

S. B. TURMAN.

May 31, 1899.

MR. BROWN TO MR. ANDERSON.

Commissioner Replies to the Attack in Mr. Anderson's Card.

Editor Constitution—There appears in the paper a card signed by Mr. Clifford L. Anderson, in which he says:

"As it has been frequently rumored and even charged in the public prints over a responsible signature, that the county convicts were used in making improvements upon the private property of one of the combination, viz: Mr. Walter R. Brown, at 'New Canaan,' or 'Brown's Mill,' and no explanation ever given of that matter."

I regret that Mr. Anderson seems to have lost his head and has suffered himself to be imposed upon by some contemptible coward or assassin of character who has conveyed to him the information upon which he has based this charge. I deny that any such charge has even been made against me in the public prints over a responsible signature, and the first intimation of this charge is conveyed to me through Mr. Anderson's card.

I called today upon Mr. S. H. Donaldson, assistant superintendent of public works, and requested him to sign this affidavit:

"Personally appeared before me, a notary public, S. H. Donaldson, who, on oath, says that he is assistant superintendent of public works for Fulton county, and as such had direct charge and supervision of the work done by the county on the Brown's Mill road, and is familiar with all the details of said work.

"Deponent further says that no stone work or work of any other character was at any time done by said county on the property of Commissioner Walter Brown, but on the other hand, Mr. Brown furnished to the county free of any charge, a large amount of sand for said road work, while other property owners charged the county for the sand they furnished for said work.

"At no time did Mr. Brown request or even suggest that any work be done on his private property, nor was any county material ever used on same, or county convicts used or worked on same."

Mr. Donaldson read the affidavit and stated in the presence of the notary public that every word contained therein was true, and that he would very gladly sign it, but would not do so until after the election, giving his reason for this delay that if signed it might be published to the detriment and injury of Mr. Anderson's candidacy.

I sincerely regret that Mr. Anderson allows himself to be made a tool of those who wish to reflect upon my official or private character, which has never yet been assailed. I have not the words to express my opinion of the party who is so using them. To characterize such a person as the prince of liars would be fulsome flattery.

WALTER R. BROWN.

May 31, 1899.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Do you feel like screaming just before and during the monthly sickness? Are you easily irritated? Do you get the blues and wish sometimes you were dead?

If your answer is *"Yes"* to any of these questions, you should lose no time in taking

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

It will overcome and cure every form of irregular menses, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb and other uterine trouble.

$1 at Druggists.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

We Pay Cash for old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
7 West Alabama St.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
Elevated Peachtree lot, 57x220 feet, for only $4,750.
Inman Park lot, 90 feet front, best part Edgewood avenue, for just $2,250.
Capitol avenue lot, 50x210, best part of street; for $2,800.
Eight-room, two-story house, water and gas, Woodward avenue, for $2,500.
Seven-room house, modern conveniences, Linden avenue, near Boulevard, $2,000.
Beautiful house and lot, Kimball street, between Peachtrees, for $7,500.
No. 201 Washington street, 8-room, 2-story house, lot 52x200, for only $6,000.
Corner lot, best part Piedmont avenue, east front, for just $3,600.
If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

Phillips & Crew Co.'s

SPECIAL PIANO SALE

A GREAT SUCCESS

Though our Special Sale of NEW PIANOS closed on the 20th, we still offer second-hand Uprights and Squares at extraordinary prices.

A New England Upright, ebonized case, good tone, $125.
A Fisher Upright, ebonized case, $150.
A Kimball Upright, nearly new, $175.
Others in proportion.
Organs, slightly used, at from $25 to $50.
Don't miss this opportunity.

Phillips & Crew Co.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail

Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F ATLANTA GA.

BOARDERS WANTED.

GOOD BOARD and pleasant rooms can be had at the Capitol house, No. 46 East Mitchell street. 6-1 thur sun tues

TWO FRONT rooms with board for gentlemen or couples; two blocks of postoffice; very desirable. 35 Cone. 6-1 thur sun

BOARDERS WANTED—At 50 Houston; connecting rooms, with or without private bath; under management of the owner. 6—thur sun

THE ALBERMARLE, 98 Ivy st., under new management, is open to the public. The house thoroughly renovated, fresh and clean. Desirable rooms, central location, table the best. Call and secure room while you have a variety to select from. First-class in every respect. Geo. S. Riley. 5-30-1m

HOTEL ALHAMBRA—Family hotel, take Peachtree cars to and from depot; popular prices. 5-7-30t

PERSONAL.

HOW SOON graduate, medicine, dentistry, law, pharmacy, osteopathy, electrology. Box 196, Chicago. 6-1—26t

APPLICATION for renewal of retail liquor license will be made at next session of council of Hotel Weinmeister, 34 and 36 N. Forsyth st. Carl Weinmeister. 5-30-5t

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply at the next meeting of general council for retail liquor license at Kimball house, N. Pryor street. Jos. Thompson.

LOST.

LOST—Will the party who took small hand grip from last Sunday's 8:20 Georgia railroad train please return to 404 and 405 Fitten building? No questions asked and receive reward.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, Cashier, 7 E. Alabama St.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. 405 Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates.

LIBERAL advances made on diamonds, watches and firearms; strictly confidential; rates to suit; specialty of watch repairing. Schaul & May, No. 1 Decatur st., Kimball house block.

THOS W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy a good round lot second-hand lumber and brick; building small houses. M. C. M., care Constitution.

WANTED—A lot in Westview cemetery, cheap for cash. Apply to Alfred, P. O. box 152, Atlanta. 6-1-3t

THE MONCRIEF FURNACE CO. wants 1,000 home owners in the south to have their catalogue of hot air furnaces. They contract to heat all kinds of buildings. Write them. Atlanta.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SAMUEL W. GOODE, 9½ Peachtree, offers central property for $8,000, renting $90 monthly; to exchange 60-acre farm nine miles out, Goodwin's Station, on Southern, one mile; new cottage and barn for Atlanta vacant or improved property; 60 acres two miles from Hapeville, well improved, for less acres nearer city.

TWO beautiful lots, very large, for sale; easy payments, sacrifice; level, shade trees; will build for right party; near two car lines. Answer, giving address, Investigation, care Constitution.

$3,250 8-ROOM HOUSE, Whitehall, 50x180, near Smith street. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street. 5-24-7t

FINANCIAL.

STANDARD ICE CO. invites orders from the country in car lots or hundred pound. 4-29-sat tues thur

SIX PER CENT To investors (guaranteed and absolutely secured) is paid by Atlanta Loan and Investment Company.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ICE—Peddlers' attention! Call on Standard Ice Co. for special prices. 4-29-sat tues thur

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22 30t

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Offices.

BEAUTIFUL offices, cheapest in city, all conveniences, Brown Bldg, Pryor & Wall. For rates, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 3-5 6m

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

17-ROOM hotel, west end Mitchell street viaduct, furnished, with water and gas. George S. May, 212 Prudential building. 5-20 3m

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion, six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A first-class stenographer; none but a young man of experience and ability need apply. Address Drawer F, Atlanta. 6-1—3t

SALESMEN for cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 4-30 sun tues thr m h

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 5-28 sun tues thur

SALESPEOPLE wanted for the "Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," by Murat Halstead; size 8x10; nearly 600 pages, 200 illustrations; beautiful book; only $1.50. Agents clearing from $6 to $50 a day. Enormous demand, for Dewey is coming home. Big profits guaranteed; freight paid; credit extended; outfit free. National Book Concern, Dept. 12, Chicago. my30 jun4 6 8

WANTED—Two energetic men of neat appearance and good address. P. F. O'Hare, rooms 29 and 30, Grant building. 5-31-2t

SALESMEN to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses. Inducements. Experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. 3-26-6m tues thur sun

SIDE LINE—Free outfit offered by prominent house; protected ground. "Rubber," P. O. 1371, New York. 5-

WANTED—Solicitors for subscriptions to The Conservative Review, the new democratic quarterly; liberal terms. The Neale Co., Washington, D. C. 5-30-3t

EXAMINATION of applicants for assistant principal Furlow school, Americus, Ga., will be held Saturday, June 3d; salary $1,100. J. E. MATHIS, Supt. 5-30-4t

MEN, you can earn wages while learning barber trade and complete in two months. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo. 5-27-6t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Good waist skirt and sleeves hand; come prepared to work today. New York dressmaker, 701 the Grand.

WANTED—Pants makers; will pay excellent wages to competent hands. A. M. Robinson & Co., No. 59 N. Pryor street. 5-26-1w.

COOK, white, experienced; references; good home and good pay. R. H. Jones, 16 S. Broad st. 5-30-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young lady; good stenographer. Address P. O. Box 483, Atlanta, Ga. 5-23—2w

WANTED—Agents.

REFINED business agent for lecturer; $50 required; equal interest given; bonanza. Lyceum, 22 East avenue. 6-1 thur sun

WANTED—Agents—Cram's magnificent new twentieth century map of the United States and world just ready. Largest and most beautiful map publication ever printed on one sheet. Shows all recent changes in map of the world. Sells at sight. Price low. Exclusive territory. Big profit to salesmen. Address Hudgins Pub. Co., Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. 5-28—sun tues thur

AGENTS WANTED for a special summer campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by the Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents, $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO SELL the publications of the Congressional library, Washington, D. C. The Gebbie Pub. Co., Ltd., rooms 29 and 30, Grant building. 5-28-7t

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

TO RENT—For the summer—6-room furnished cottage in West End; good location. House box 281. 5-31-2t

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA—All the comforts of country home life in Virginia can be had at Lego, three miles from Charlottesville. Delightful summer climate, magnificent scenery, house with all modern improvements. Address Miss Cornelia J. Taylor, Charlottesville. thur-sun

ROBINSON HOUSE, Tallulah Falls, Ga., 60 large, beautifully furnished bedrooms; water throughout the house from a large mountain spring; will open June 1st. For rates, etc., address C. A. Nix, Prop. 5-28-sun tues thur sun

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thr

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THE GENUINE Yost inking pads are sold exclusively by Fielder & Mower and are fully guaranteed. 12 sun tues and thur

THE ONLY factory equipped typewriter repair shop south is operated by Fielder & Mower. They employ expert repairers and guarantee all work. 'Phone 241. 12 sun tues thur

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

STANDARD ICE CO. has best facilities for prompt delivery to families. Phone 549 4-29 sat tue thr

INVEST $200, securing large weekly income; safe, conservative proposition; second successful year; statistics free. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York.

A FIRM UNDERTONE

Influenced by the Large Sales of Cotton at Liverpool.

SLIGHT AVERAGE ADVANCE

Another Favorable Feature Was Encouraging Quality of Advices from the Cotton Goods District.

New York, May 31.—By Associated Press: Speculation in cotton continues to hang fire, and the volume of business was small today, although the market showed a generally firm undertone at a slight advance, the foundation of which was the favorable character of English advances, especially the features of large spot sales of cotton at Liverpool, aggregating 30,000 bales for two days, closing at an advance of 1-32d, while futures in the English market were also higher. Another favorable feature was the encouraging quality of advices from cotton goods makers and markets. But business became rather slow on 'change after the market had opened steady at an advance of 1 to 3 points with a short lived interval of activity following the bearish feeling awakened by the English cables. Subsequently the market tamed off and assumed local characteristics. The withdrawal of outside support was abrupt and marked. An easier interval followed under cautious liquidation, as crop accounts were not uniform, although in the main they were bearish. The market was finally quiet at unchanged prices to a net advance of 1 point.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, May 31.—Business in cotton goods has been on a restricted scale today, but a good mail order demand has come forward. There has been no change in tone in any direction, and prices are firmly maintained in brown, bleached and heavy colored cotton goods without further advances in prices. Prints in fair demand, but firm. Ginghams quiet but strong. Woolen and worsted dress goods in moderate request at previous prices.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Liverpool—Demand good; middling 3 13-32d.
New York—Steady; middling 6¼c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 6c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6⅜c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5 9-16c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5 13-16c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
June	5 88	5 89	5 87	5 88	5 87-88
July	5 92	5 93	5 91	5 91	5 90-91
August	5 93	5 93	5 91	5 91	5 91-92
September	5 90	5 90	5 89	5 89	5 88-89
October	5 93	5 94	5 93	5 93	5 92-93
November	5 95	5 95	5 95	5 95	5 94-95
December	5 99	5 99	5 99	5 99	5 99-6c
January	6 04	6 04	6 02	6 02	6 02-03
February	6 06	6 06	6 06	6 06	6 05-06
March	6 11	6 11	6 09	6 10	6 09-10
April	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 12-14
May					

Closed quiet.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	3747	4089	27478	19355	679912	468670
Monday	7126	5284	2999	11792	680519	
Tuesday	5612	10238	2014	9940	679338	463572
Wednesday	4305	6348	3537	14191	666364	454190
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	10873	25959	30477	55278		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	5 76	December	5 70
July	5 76	January	5 73
August	5 70	February	5 76
September	5 66	March	5 80
October	5 66	April	
November	5 67	May	

Closed quiet and steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, May 31—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand good with prices higher; middling uplands 3 13-32; sales 15,000; American 13,700; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 7,000; American 2,800.

Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.	
May	3 22-64	3 22	Sellers
May-June	......	3 21¼	Buyers
June-July	......	3 21½	Buyers
July-August	3 22-64	3 22	Buyers
August-September	3 22-64	3 22	Value
September-October	3 22-64	3 21¼	Buyers
October-November	3 21-64	3 21	Buyers
November-December	......	3 20¼	Sellers
December-January	......	3 20¼	Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, May 31.—Cotton steady; sales 2,570 bales; middling uplands 6¼; net receipts 325; gross 3,338; stock 174,018.

New Orleans, May 31.—Cotton steady; sales 2,250; middling 5 3-4; receipts 2,820; stock 322,219.

Galveston, May 31.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; sales 500; receipts 212; stock 52,439.

Mobile, May 31.—Cotton steady; middling 5 15-16; sales 100; receipts 3; stock 9,159.

Savannah, May 31.—Cotton easy; middling 5⅝; receipts 70; stock 19,656.

Charleston, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 9-16; receipts 20; stock 8,924.

Wilmington, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; receipts 8; stock 11,166.

Norfolk, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; receipts 807; stock 43,647.

Baltimore, May 31.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 536; stock 15,100.

Boston, May 31.—Cotton quiet middling 6¼.

Philadelphia, May 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 6½; receipts 6,929.

Memphis, May 31.—Cotton steady; sales 1,400; middling 5 3-4; receipts 729; stock 117,311.

Augusta, May 31.—Cotton steady; sales 175; middling 6⅜; receipts 10; stock 8,924.

Houston, May 31.—Cotton quiet; sales none; middling 5 15-16; receipts 227; stock 15,186.

St. Louis, May 31.—Cotton steady; sales 575; middling 5 13-16; receipts 729; shipments 602; stock 86,604.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 31.—Europe responded to our improvement of today by recovering their decline, closing quiet. Here dullness has again been the rule, for while the government crop accounts confirm the private advices, there exists not the slightest disposition to believe we shall raise another large crop. On the contrary, the trade expects a lessened yield from some cause at present unknown, and are therefore with as small an interest as possible. We expect the consumption will be maintained on the largest scale during next season, and for this reason the trade feels more confident in carrying over what promises to be the largest surplus of cotton on record.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, May 31.—Liverpool was a shade better than expected, futures being unchanged, but good demand for spots. Sales 15,000 bales. However, New York was very dull with more disposition to sell than to buy and very little interest taken by either side. In fact, the bulk of the business is of local character, although the feeling is more disposed to anticipate an advance than a decline, as we are now approaching the time when crop news will play an important part. Port receipts 6,307, against 6,348 last year.

W. H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New Orleans, May 31.—The close of the market shows a point or two improvement on the opening. Liverpool showed an advance of 1-64d on futures and 1-32d on spots with sales of 15,000 bales, which seemed without effect on this market, possibly due to the indecision of operators. The present indications of booming trade are sufficient to check the bears in any aggressive turn, while the bulls are still mindful of past experiences, hence the inaction now in evidence. The market appears to be a waiting one and while everything seems to be progressing nicely throughout the cotton belt, a wet June would reverse matters in a very conclusive way. Any menace to the crop would soon bring about wished for results with the expectations of the patient bulls fully realized. After all, sentiment plays a big part in speculation, at times ignoring statistics and all other influences, and when the desire to buy does strike the public the result will be most effective.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, May 31.—Although the opening was steady 1 to 3 points higher on advance in cables for both futures and spots and an increase in spot sales, the market was the narrowest in weeks and closed 1 point lower than the opening. The increase in spot sales at 1-64d advance in price and reports of yellow fever in New Orleans caused covering by local and foreign shorts, which held the market steady. Crop reports are more or less conflicting with a tendency to favor the bulls. Receipts continue to run light, but the crowd appears to be waiting the government report on June 10th before aggressively entering the market. Notwithstanding some bullish reports we expect to see a lower market.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 31, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, May 31—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.40; straight, $3.95; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.70; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 54c; mixed, 52c. Oats, white, 45c; mixed 40c; Texas rust proof, 45c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal, plain, 52c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $6.00 per ton. Peas, stock, $1.25 per bus.; white crowders $1.60@1.75; common white, $1.25@1.40; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.95 per bbl; $1.40 per bag.

New York, May 31—Flour more active and stronger Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 86⅝; options closed 3¼@3¾c higher; July 83⅝; September 82¾. Corn spot quiet; No. 2 50¾; options closed ⅝@¾c higher; July 39¼; September 39¼. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 white 33; options quiet.

St. Louis, May 31—Flour dull. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash in elevator 79; track —; July 82; September 81⅜. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 33; track —; July 32¼; September 32⅝. Oats easy; No. 2 cash 25⅛; track —; July 24⅛ bid; September 20⅛.

Chicago, May 31—Flour firm. Wheat, No. 2 spring 76½@77½; No. 3 spring 72@76½; No. 2 red 79@80. Corn, No. 2 33½; No. 2 yellow 34. Oats, No. 2 24¼@25; No. 2 white 28; No. 3 white 26½@27½. Rye, No. 2 58@60.

Cincinnati, May 31—Flour active. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 75½. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 35. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 27½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, May 31—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.30; Lion $10.80, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¾@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.68; New Orleans 5.68; New Orleans white 5¼c; do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 50@65c; green, 50@65c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 7@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 12½c. Matches, 65s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Provisions.

Atlanta, May 31—Clear ribs sides boxed 5⅜c; clear sides 5¼c; ice-cured bellies 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9¼@11½c; California 6¼c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 6½c; second quality 6⅜@6¼c. compound 5c.

St. Louis, May 31—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.00. Lard lower; prime steam 4.80; choice 4.82½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.37½; extra shorts 4.87½; ribs 5.00; shorts 5.12½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.12½; extra shorts 5.37½; ribs 5.50. shorts 5.75.

Chicago, May 31—Mess pork $7.85@7.90. Lard 4.90@4.92½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.40@4.65; shoulders, boxed, 4.37½@4.62½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.80@4.90.

New York, May 31—Lard steady; western steam 5.25, May —; refined quiet. Pork steady; family $10.00@11.75.

Cincinnati, May 31 — Lard easier at 4.75. Bulk meats easy at 4.75. Bacon easy at $5.65.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, May 31—Turpentine dull at 38; sales 761 casks; receipts 1,840. Rosin firm; sales none barrels; receipts 3,281; A, B, C, D 90; E 95, F $1.05; G, $1.10; H $1.15; I $1.40; K $1.50; M $1.95; N $2.09; window glass $2.25; waterwhite $2.50.

Wilmington, May 31—Turpentine, nothing doing; receipts 85 casks. Rosin firm at 90@95; receipts 162 casks. Crude turpentine firm at $1.35@2.40; receipts 66. Tar steady at $1.30; receipts 96.

Charleston, May 31—Turpentine firm at 38; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, May 31—Eggs 11½@12c. Butter, fancy Georgia 15@17½c; choice 10@12½c; fancy Tennessee 15@17½c, choice 12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 27½@30c; spring chickens, large 27½@30; small 14@16c; ducks, puddle, 18@20c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 70@80c per bu; sweet potatoes 65@90c per bu. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions $1.50@1.75 per bu; $3.25@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage, 2@3½c per lb. Beeswax 20@22½c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 12½@14c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, May 31—Apples, russets $5.00@6.00 no red on market. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges scarce; California $4.00@4.50; Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@1.25. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Corrected Daily by McCullough Bros.

String beans, round green, $1.50 to $1.75 per crate; wax beans, no sale; English peas, $1 to $1.25 per crate; celery, per dozen, owing to quality and bleaching, from 25c to 35c; tomatoes, fancy, stocked, $2.25 to $2.50 crate; choice $1 to $1.75; beets, tops on, cabbage, crate size, $1.50 to $2; irish potatoes, fancy, per barrel, $3 to $3.50; choice, $2 to $2.50 per crate, in proportion; squash, per crate, $1 to $1.50; cabbage, 3 to 3½c per pound; cucumbers, per crate, $1 to $1.25, peppers, $1 to $1.25, owing to quality; strawberries, 5 to 8c per quart, owing to stock and condition on arrival. Pineapples Full size crates $6 to $7; half crates in proportion. Egg plants, $1 to $1.25 per dozen. Oranges, russets, $4.50 to $5; brights, $3.50 to $4; grape fruit, $3 to $3.50 per box.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, May 31.—The supply of cattle today was in excess of the demand, and sales were largely 10c lower except for strictly choice beeves of light and medium weights, which sold at about former quotations. Fancy cattle brought $5.55@5.70; choice steers $5.25@5.50; mediums $4.85@4.95; beef steers $4.50@4.80; stockers and feeders $4.10@5.25; bulls $3.25@4.50; cows and heifers $3.70@4.50; western fed steers $4.75@5.50; Texas steers $4.10@5; calves $5@7.50.

A too free delivery of hogs caused a decline of 5c. Fair to choice $3.77½@3.90; heavy packers $3.50@3.75; mixed $3.60@3.80; butchers $3.65@3.85; lights $3.60@3.80; pigs $3.20@3.70.

There was a fairly active general demand for sheep and lambs at previous prices. Sheep $3.50@5.25; yearlings $5.25@5.75; clipped lambs $5@6; Colorado wooled lots $6.50@6.65 and spring lambs $7@7.50 per 100 pounds.

Receipts: Cattle 17,500; hogs 37,000; sheep 14,000.

St. Louis May 31.—Cattle—Receipts 3,400, including 350 Texans. Market steady to easier; fair to choice native shipping and export steers $4.50@5.25 with fancy worth up $6.50; dressed beef and butchers steers $4.40@5.10; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.75@4.85; stockers and feeders $3.50@4.65; cows and heifers $2.50@4.85; bulls $3.55@4.50; canners $2@3; Texas and Indian steers $3.50@4.95; cows and heifers $3@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts 15,400. Market steady. pigs and lights $3.70@3.75; packers $3.70@3.80; butchers $3.75@3.87½.

Sheep—Receipts 9,800. Market steady; native muttons $5@5.65; spring lambs $5@7.50; culls and bucks $1.50@4.25; stockers $3.25@3.75.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, May 31.—Coffee options closed easy 5 to 15 points net lower; sales 17,200 bags, including June 4.80, August 4.90, September 5@5.05, October 5.05@5.15, November 5.10, December 5.40, January 5.40, February 5.45, March 5.50@5.60, April 5.55, May, 1900, 5.60. Spot, Rio nominal; No. 7 invoice 6¼. No. 7 jobbing 6¾. Mild quiet, Cordova 8@13.

Sugar, raw steady to firm; refined firm.

New Orleans, May 31.—Sugar dull; open kettle 3⅝@4¼c; open kettle centrifugal 3¾@4½; centrifugal yellow 4⅛@4 13-16; seconds 3@4⅜; molasses quiet; centrifugal 6@16.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, May 31.—Wheat, spot No. 3 red western winter firm at 6s; No. 1 red northern Duluth firm at 6s 4½d; futures steady: July and September 6s ¼d.

Corn, spot American new steady at 3s 5d; American mixed old steady at 3s 6d; futures June nominal; July quiet at 3s 4⅞d; September quiet at 3s 5⅛d.

The grain exchange will be closed Saturday, June 4th.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, May 31.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, May 27th, as compiled by the New York produce exchange is as follows:

Wheat 22,192,000; decrease 1,276,000 bushels.
Corn, 13,775,000; decrease 3,243,000 bushels.
Oats, 7,883,000; decrease 130,000 bushels.
Rye, 689,000; decrease 142,000 bushels.
Barley, 1,455,000; decrease 82,000 bushels.

SOME STOCKS FIRM AT OPENING

Signs of Strength Proved To Be of Short Duration.

BEARS IN POSSESSION BY NOON

They Gained Courage and Assurance and Extended Their Raid.

NO SUPPORT ACCORDED THE LIST

Belief That Gold Exports Are Unavoidable Played Important Part in Reactionary Temper—Report of Fever at New Orleans Assisted.

New York, May 31.—There was a recrudescence of bear sentiment on the stock market today in a more formidable array than at any time hitherto since the spring reactionary period has been in force. This sentiment met a decisive check after Mr. Flower's death, which caused the most powerful financial interests in the country to combine to support prices and avert a panic. It had but newly inaugurated a campaign last week when the decision to close the exchange for three days left the leaders in a rather timid frame of mind about carrying short contracts over for so long a period. Today's slump in prices seemed to be distinctly a development of the day's operations. There was a small attendance at the opening of the stock market and a seeming expectation of a dull day, based partly on the fact of the running of the derby in England and the consequent neglected trading on the London exchange. Some of the stocks which suffered most severely in the later break showed signs of firmness and even of strength in the opening transactions. This was notably true of Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan and New York Central. But signs of strength proved to be of short duration, and by noon the bears were in complete possession of the field. Early dealings were obviously due to manipulation, but as the bears gained courage and assurance and extended their raid, they got richer and richer returns, and before the day was over the general process of liquidation of long accounts had set in. Aside from the spasmodic movement of Sugar in the opening hour, there was no material support accorded prices at any point in the list. There were several developments in the general situation that aided reaction, but the decline seemed more a general acquiescence in view of the bear party that prices were, as a whole, unduly high, and that a lower level of values must be accepted. The belief that gold exports are unavoidable and probably imminent, played an important part in the reactionary temper of the street. With sterling exchange at $4.88 for demand, which is within a fraction of a cent of the gold export point, and still rising, while discount in London continues to harden and call money loaning in New York at 1¾ per cent, it is not easy to see how an export movement of gold is to be avoided, though it is just as difficult to understand why such a movement, under the circumstances, should excite alarm. The report of a case of yellow fever at New Orleans, and the resulting quarantines against Louisiana, gave more substantial reasons for reaction in values, and the railroads in that section were severe sufferers. Surmises as to effect of the franchise tax bill and fears of encroachment on the Sugar company's divisible surplus to carry on the trade war were made much of. A sharp decline in eastbound tonnage from Chicago, a disappointing statement of earnings for the current month by Northern Pacific and of net earnings for April by the same road, the small increase in the Burlington surplus after charges for April and a denial that St. Paul's net decrease for April was due to any increase in operating expenses, all served to accentuate the feeling of discouragement over existing values. Some of the striking declines at the extreme low point were: Metropolitan 13; Sugar 8¾; Brooklyn Transit 6¼; Manhattan 5⅛ and a long list of specialties from 2 to 3 or 4 points. In the railways Burlington, the Minneapolis and St. Louis stocks, Southern Pacific and Southern preferred fell from 3 to 3½ points, while a still larger number of railroads, including members of the grangers, the Pacific and the trunk line group between 2 and 3 points. In the outside market the newly floated Amalgamated Copper stock sold at 95, against the subscription price at par.

Bonds yielded in sympathy with stocks, but were relatively firmer. Total sales, par value, $465,000.

United States 4s, the new 4s and the old 4s registered advanced ⅛ in the bid price, while the old 4s coupon declined ¼. The 3s coupon sold at 109½, which is record price.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 668,467 shares, including American Sugar 97,100; American Tobacco 6,500; Atchison preferred 24,400; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 84,433; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 40,301; Federal Steel 34,200; do preferred 8,900; Louisville and Nashville 34,600; Manhattan 26,700; Metropolitan 14,900; New York Central 10,100; Reading first preferred 18,500; Rock Island 8,700; St. Paul 18,500; Southern Railway preferred 11,700; Tennessee Coal and Iron 15,400. Money on call steady at 2½@2¾ per cent; last loan at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand, and at $4.85¾@4.86 for 60 days; posted rates $4.86½@4.87 and 4.89; commercial bills $4.85¼@4.85½.

Silver certificates 61@62c.
Bar silver 61c.
Mexican dollars 48½c.
Government bonds irregular.
State bonds inactive.
Railroad bonds weak.

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings for May	$ 6,136,590 35
Same month last year	5,302,725 98
Clearings for 5 months	32,375,649 80
Same time last year	30,438,938 53

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, May 31.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $272,560,064; gold reserve $227,874,534.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	17¾	New Jersey Central	114
do. preferred	53⅝	New York Central	129¼
Baltimore and Ohio	67	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	12¼
Canada Pacific	99¼	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	51¼	do. 2d preferred	28
Central Pacific	49⅛	Norfolk & Western	19
Chesapeake & Ohio	24	North American Co.	10¼
Chicago & Alton	160	Northern Pacific	46⅞
C. B. & Q.	127¼	do. preferred	75⅛
Chic. & E. Illinois	73½	Ontario & Western	24⅛
do. preferred	122	Oregon R. & Nav.	69¼
Chic. Great Western	13⅛	Oregon Short Line	41⅜
Chic., Ind. & L.	9	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	83
do. preferred	37	do. 2d preferred	55
Chic. & N. W.	150¾	Pittsburg	184
do. preferred	190	Reading	19¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	50⅞	do. 1st preferred	56⅛
do. preferred	95⅛	Rio Grande & W.	33
Del. & Hudson	115⅝	do. preferred	76⅛
Del., Lac. & W'n	164	Rock Island	108⅜
Del. & Rio Grande	21⅛	St. Louis & Santa Fe	10
do. preferred	73½	do. 1st preferred	69
Erie (new)	12⅛	do. 2d preferred	35⅛
do. preferred	34	St. L. & S. W.	13⅛
Ft. Wayne	184	do. preferred	29⅛
Great North'n pref.	172	St. Paul	122⅛
Hocking Valley	—	do. preferred	168½
Illinois Central	111	St. P. & Omaha	93⅛
Lake Erie & W'n	15⅛	do. preferred	170
do. preferred	67	St. P., M. & M.	—
Lake Shore	203	Southern Pacific	29¾
Louisville & Nash.	64⅝	Southern Railway	10⅛
Manhattan L.	104⅝	do. preferred	48⅛
Metro. Street Ry.	209	Texas & Pacific	18
Michigan Central	113	Union Pacific	41⅛
Minn. & St. Louis	53¼	do. preferred	74⅛
do. preferred	104	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12
Missouri Pacific	39¼	Wabash	7¼
Mobile & Ohio	36	do. preferred	19⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	Wheeling & L. E.	8⅜
do. preferred	31	do. preferred	23

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	110	United States	47⅛
American	138	Wells Fargo	126

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	do. preferred	110
do. preferred	90	National Lin. Oil	3⅛
American Spirits	9¾	Pacific Mail	47
do. preferred	29	People's Gas	115¼
American Tobacco	93	Pullman Palace	157
do. preferred	140	Silver Certificates	61
Consolidated Gas	167	Stand. Rope & Twine	7⅛
Com. Cable Co.	179	Sugar	139¾
Col. F. & Iron	42	do. preferred	116
do. preferred	100	T. C. & Iron	56¾
General Electric	117⅛	U. S. Leather	6
Haw. Com. Co.	110	do. preferred	68⅛
Brook. Rap. Tran.	106	U. S. Rubber	46¾
International Paper	42⅜	do. preferred	114¾
do. preferred	79	Western Union	90¾
La Clede Gas	52⅛	Federal Steel	54½
Lead	28⅛	do. preferred	79¼

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg.	100	La. new consol 4s	110⅛
do. 3s	109	L. & N. unified 4s	98⅛
do. 3s coupon	109½	M. K. T. 2ds	66¾
U. S. new 4s reg.	130⅜	do. 4s	95¼
do. coupon	130⅜	N. Y. Central 1sts	115⅛
U. S. old 4s reg.	112	N. J. Cent. 5s	120⅛
do. coupon	113⅛	N. Carolina 6s	127
U. S. 5s reg.	112⅛	do 4s	104
do. 5s coupon	112⅛	Northern Pac. 1sts	120
District 3 65s	118½	do 3s	67⅛
Ala., Class A	110	do 4s	106⅛
Ala., Class B	110	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	105¾
Ala., Class C	100	Nor. & West. con. 4s	95
Ala., Currency	100	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	132
Atchison 4s	103¼	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do. adj. 4s	81⅛	do 4s	104¾
Canada So. 2nds	111⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	132
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	95⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	113⅛
do. first income	40⅛	Reading 4s	88⅜
do. second income	11	Rio G. W. 1sts	99½
C. & O. 4½s	94⅛	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111
do. 5s	119	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	125
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	144	St. Paul consols 7s	168⅛
do. S. F. deb. 5s	122⅛	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	123⅛
Chicago Terminals	101¾	do 5s	123¾
D. & R. G. 1sts	105¼	Southern Ry. 5s	110⅞
D. & R. G. 4s	104	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	86
East Tenn. 1sts	105	Tenn. new set 3s	95
Erie Gen. 4s	73	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	116
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	do reg. 2nds	55⅛
Gen. Electric 5s	120⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts.	90
G. H. & S. A. 6s	114	Wabash 1st 5s	117
do. 2ds	111½	do 2ds	99
H. & T. Cent. 5s	113	West Shore 4s	114⅛
do. con. 6s	111	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	74
Iowa Cent. 1sts	113⅛	Virginia centuries	85¼
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	66	do deferred	8¾

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, May 31.—The stock market opened irregular and unsettled. The reported case of yellow fever at New Orleans influenced a decline in Southern Pacific of over a point and the stocks of the other southern railroads were also sold. Wheat damage reports affected western roads. The selling of Metropolitan was a feature and the other New York traction stocks dropped. People's Gas and Consolidated Gas declined. The anthracite coalers were comparatively strong. London traded on both sides of the market. Sugar was weak, declining about 6 per cent on a concerted attack by the Keene party. The general list closed at concessions from last Saturday night and looks lower.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, May 31.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were slack but firm today except for Westralians.

Americans opened with an inclination to realizing sales, then steadied, but New York sent early sales, especially of Southern railway accompanied by rumors. A slight rally ensued on New York opening, followed by a release with the closing at the flattest

Anacondas were weak with Americans. Money was hard on the settlement demand. The bank did a large business in discounts and short loans.

STOCKS	Opening	High	Low	Last sale	Closing bid
Am'n Tobacco	95	95⅛	93	93	92¾
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	145¼	148¼	139¼	139⅝	139¾
Atchison	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
do. preferred	55⅝	55¼	53⅝	54	53⅜
Balto. & Ohio	......	......	......	......	67
Brook. Rap. Tran.	111⅜	111⅞	105¾	106¼	106
Anaconda Mining	57	57	54⅛	54¼	54¼
Bur. & Quincy	130⅛	130⅛	127	127⅜	127¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	52¼	52½	51	51	51⅛
Ches. & Ohio	25	25	23¾	24	24
Canada Southern	......	......	......	52¼	51⅛
Del. & Hudson	......	......	......	*116	115⅝
Del. & Lack.	......	......	......	......	164
Erie	......	......	......	......	12¼
Con. Gas	168⅛	169	165⅛	167⅛	167
Gen. Electric	118	118	117½	117½	117¼
Chic. Great West.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Jersey Central	116	116½	114⅛	114⅛	114
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	......	......	......	......	12
do. preferred	33	33	30⅛	30¾	31
Louisv. & Nash	66⅛	66¼	64⅛	64¾	64⅝
Lake Shore	......	......	......	......	203
Manhattan L.	108½	109	104	105	104⅝
Mo. Pacific	40½	40⅜	39	39⅜	39⅞
Met. Street Ry	220	220	207¾	209½	209
National Lead	28	29	28	29	28⅛
Northern Pacific	48	48	46⅛	46⅞	46⅞
do. preferred	76⅜	76⅜	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅜	128⅛	129¼	129¼
Northwestern	149⅛	150¾	149⅛	150⅛	150¾
Omaha	......	......	......	94⅛	93⅛
Pacific Mail	48¼	48¼	46⅞	47¼	47
People's Gas	117½	118⅛	114⅛	115⅛	115¼
Reading	......	......	......	......	19¾
Rock Island	109⅜	109⅜	108¼	108⅜	108¾
Southern Rwy	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	10¼
do. preferred	50	50¼	47⅜	48⅜	48¼
St. Paul	123½	123¾	121⅜	122⅛	122¼
Tenn Coal & Iron	58	59	56⅛	57	56¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	69⅜	69⅜	68½	68⅛	68⅛
Union Pacific	41⅜	42	41	41⅛	41⅛
do. preferred	75	75	74	74⅛	74⅛
Western Union	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛	91	90¾
Wabash pfd	20¼	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	......	35
Am'n Spirits	......	......	......	......	9¼
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	29
U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅛	46¼	47	46⅜
do. preferred	......	......	......	......	114¾
Federal Steel	57½	57⅛	54¼	55	54⅛
do. preferred	81	81	78¾	79¼	79¼
Illinois Central	113	113	111	111	111

*Ex-dividend 1¼ per cent. †Ex-div. 1 per cent.

Foreign Finances.

London, May 31.—Closing: Consols for money 109⅞; do. account 110⅛. Illinois Central 116½; Atchison 18¾; Louisville and Nashville 67⅜.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and 3 months' bills 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

On the street today American securities dropped a quarter to 3¼ on rumors of yellow fever in the south. Southern preferred fell $1.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 122.50.

Spanish 4s closed 64¾.

Paris, May 31.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 40 centimes for the account.

Spanish 4s 65.65.

Berlin, May 31.—Exchange on London 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	110	Atl'nta 4s	108
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	111	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	123	Macon 6s	119
Savannah 5s	114	Columbus 5s	107
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	113	Rome 5s	107
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	113	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'n'a 6s, L. D.	120	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	110
Atl'n'a 5s, L. D.	113	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	111	Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	93
		Ala. Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	115	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120
Ga. 6s, 1922	119	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	122		
C., C. & A. 1st ex. 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	205	Aug. & Sav	110
Southwestern	112	A. & W. P.	123
		do deben	104

The Metal Market.

New York, May 31.—The metal market in a general way shows continued apathy with prices more or less nominal. Buyers show considerable indifference at present prices, while sellers are not inclined to give way.

According to the New York metal exchange official report pig iron warrants closed quiet at $11.75 nominal.

Lake copper very dull at $18.50 nominal.

Tin very dull at $25.65@25.75.

Lead very dull at $4.45@4.50.

Spelter closed weak at $6.75.

The broker's price for lead is $4.25 and for copper $18.25@18.50.

St. Louis, May 31.—Lead steady at $4.32½. Spelter dull at $6.50@6.55.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, May 31.—Wheat advanced 2c in Liverpool and closed 1⅜d higher. Speculation more active. Crop prospects in southeast Europe said to be unfavorable. Europeans bought freely this morning to cover sales in New York and Chicago market. Professionals principal sellers to secure profits. Our visible decreased 1,250,000 last week. Crop damage complaints continue in the winter belt and brings speculative buying, although the cash demand is moderate both at the interior and seaboard.

Corn visible decreased 3,250,000 last week, and both farmers' holdings and amount in cribs much smaller than a year ago, but speculation is inactive and the market only affected by the advance in wheat.

Provisions affected by reports of one case of yellow fever in New Orleans. Hog receipts continue liberal for the seasons.

Calls, July wheat 79⅞. Puts, 77⅝.

HIGHEST IN MONTHS

Exceptional Advance at Liverpool and Other Bullish News Cause,

ADVANCED TO NEAR CLOSE

Wheat Left Off 1-2c Higher—Other Cereals Advanced Fractionally. Provisions Closed Lower.

Chicago, May 31.—Wheat rose 2¼c today, touching 79⅜@79½ for July, the highest price in several months. Profit-taking caused a reaction near the close, having a net gain of 1⅜@1½c. Corn rose ⅝@¾c and oats ¼@⅜c. Provisions declined on yellow fever reports, pork closing at a decline of 30c, lard 10@12½c and ribs 15c.

Wheat opened excited at 1¼c over Monday's close. An exceptional advance at Liverpool and rumors that the winter crop of Russia had been ruined by dry weather stimulated the bulls to a high pitch of enthusiasm, which lated until near the close when realizing caused a ¾c reaction from the top. An improvement in the export demand at the seaboard and a decrease of 1,276,000 bushels in the visible supply helped the advance. July opened 1¼c higher at 78⅜@78½c, declined slowly to 78c, advanced irregularly to 79⅜@79½c and reacted to 78⅝c at the close. Chicago received 114 cars, 11 of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 1,123, compared with 1,188 for the corresponding day last year. Western receipts were large and clearances liberal.

Corn was exceedingly indifferent at the start, but it finally moved upward with the wheat excitement and on complaints of too much rain. A decrease of 6,208,000 bushels in the visible also had a strengthening influence. Receipts 452 cars. July opened ¼@⅜c higher at 33@33⅛c, declined to 32⅞@33c, advanced to 33⅝c and closed at 33⅜c@33½c.

Oats ruled firm and higher in sympathy with other grains. Cash demand was good. Receipts 604 cars. The visible decreased 143,000 bushels. July started ⅛@¼c higher at 22⅞@23c, eased off to 22¾@22⅞c, advanced to 23¼c and closed at 23@23⅛c.

Liquidation owing to the announcement of the appearance of yellow fever in the south weakened provisions. July pork opened 17½c lower at $8.02½, advanced to $8.07½ and declined to $7.09 at the close. July lard opened 2½@5c lower at $5.02½@5.05 and closed with sellers at $4.92½@4.95. July ribs opened 5@7½c lower at $4.57½@4.60 and declined to $4.50 at the close.

Estimated receipts for Thursday: Wheat 80 cars; corn 560 cars; oats 490 cars; hogs 37,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	77¾	78	77	77⅞
July	78½	79½	78	78⅝
September	78⅜	79	77⅝	78⅜
Corn No. 2—				
May	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
July	33⅛	33⅝	33	33½
September	33⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33⅞
Oats No. 2—				
May	25	25	24	24¾
July	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23⅛
September	20	20¼	19⅞	20¼
Mess pork, per barrel—				
July	8.02½	8.07½	7.90	7.90
September	8.20	8.25	8.05	8.07½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
July	5.00	5.02½	4.92½	4.95
September	5.12½	5.12½	5.05	5.05
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
July	4.57½	4.60	4.50	4.50
September	4.75	4.75	4.65	4.65

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	13,000	17,000
Wheat, bushels	51,000	10,000
Corn, bushels	265,000	412,000
Oats, bushels	686,000	274,000
Rye, bushels	28,500	4,000
Barley, bushels	8,000	2,000

HOW THE COW WAS DIVIDED.

It Took a Wise Judge To Define the Partnership Lines.

"I had a peculiar case before me once when I was on the bench," said the judge during lunch hour. "I had become acquainted with a certain man who had gone into partnership with another man in the ownership of a Jersey cow, my friend paying $25 and his partner $30. They lived next to each other, but when the cow came the man that paid $30 began all at once to show what kind of a man he was. The cow was kept in my friend's barn, and the first night a stranger walked in and milked her pretty nearly dry and started off. 'Hold on,' said my friend, 'where are you going with that milk?' 'Home,' said the milker. 'Well, that milk belongs to me.' 'I reckon not,' said the man, putting down the pail and pulling out a paper. 'I've rented half the cow.'

"Sure enough," contiued the judge, "he had a lease on the milk end of the cow. My friend went over to see about it, and his partner said that it was all right; that he had paid the most, and naturally had the choice of halves, and he had selected the after half on an imaginary line running midway between the fore and hind legs, and subiet his end to the man. My friend was a simple-hearted chap, so he went home to think it over. At the end of the week he sent over for some hay for the cow. The other partner sent word back that he had nothing to do with that end of the animal, and that the man who owned the eating end did the feeding. My friend began to suspect that he was being worked, so the case came before me, and I don't believe that Solomon, in all his glory, ever had a case with so many technicalities. All the lawyers in the county were either in the case or were hanging over the bar. I had the cow brought into court on a writ of habeas corpus. Well, you remember the old pharse, 'Aristides justus fuit?' Well, so was I. I decided that it was a case of erroneous jurisdiction, and changed the ownership from horizontal to longitudinal. In other words, I divided the cow lengthwise, so that each had half the mouth and half the udders; and, if I do say it, the justice of that decision made me famous, and my friend thinks that I am a second Daniel Webster."

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits. Life size, $100, $300, $500. Pictures in little, $50. Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Southern railway will place on sale, effective June 1st to September 30, 1899, the usual reduced rate round trip tickets to summer tourist points, good for return passage until October 31st.

Also for trains leaving Atlanta Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, very low rate week-end tickets will be sold to nearby points, good to return on Monday following date of sale.

Week-end rates to St. Simon's island $6.00; to Cumberland island $6.50; to Tybee $6.00.

The proof of the pudding is the eating threof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

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WEST PEACHTREE, said to be the prettiest location in Fulton county; improvements and curbing; full view of Kennesaw mountain to the west and Stone mountain to the east, 108½x430 to another street, $6,500.
CAPITOL AVENUE home; bargain, $7,000.
PEACHTREE STREET store house; in the center; rents for $2,400; will bring $3,000 when present lease expires, $30,000.
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Cash Capital	$4,000,000.00
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Losses paid in eighty years	$83,197,749.32

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Dr. Joseph Holt, who ranks among the foremost sanitarists of the world, says: "I consider the mountains of Virginia as a natural sanitarium, where visitors from warm latitudes, and especially from crowded centers, may surely enjoy the benefits of waste-restoring stimulus, which insures a rapid recuperation and the very best preparation for renewed health and a long sustained activity in the occupation of a busy and often overworked life."

The section of country referred to by Dr. Holt is the MINERAL SPRINGS REGION OF THE BLUE RIDGE AND ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, one of the safest, best equipped, and most picturesque trunk lines in America.

In this favored region, at an average elevation of 2,500 feet, are the

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with a grand hotel doubled in capacity this spring, the most luxurious and complete bathing establishment in this country (every bath being from flowing springs of natural hot water).

Golf Links and Well Kept Greens.
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The HEALING SPRINGS, 2½ miles, and the WARM SPRINGS, 5 miles distant from the Hot Springs, both quiet and homelike resorts; the GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, for generations the central point of reunion for the best society of the North and South; OLD SWEET SPRINGS, SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, NATURAL BRIDGE, THE ALLEGHANY HOTEL, NIMROD HALL, and many other well-known health and pleasure resorts.

Descriptive pamphlets, excursion rates, etc., can be obtained by addressing the city ticket offices of the Southern and S. A. L. Railways in the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

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Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.
FOR RENT.
No. 124 Peachtree street, large corner store and basement, $60.
No. 49 N. Forsyth street, large office, 20x60, $20.
No. 161 Marietta street, store, $20.
No. 51 Magnolia street, railroad front coal and wood yard, $30.
On Magnolia street, corner Marietta street, brick building containing about 10,000 square feet floor space; just the thing for light manufacturing. Rent very cheap.
Offices in Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets. Beautiful rooms, free heat, lights, janitor and elevator service. Best location and cheapest rent in the city. Call before locating.
Large hall in Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, third floor, size about 50 feet square. Rent only $35 per month. Just the place for photographer.
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51 N. Forsyth street, 18-room boarding house, $60.
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G. W. ADAIR,
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A party who needs money is willing to sell three fifty-foot lots for $2,000. One is situated on Georgia avenue, one on Ira street and the other on a beautiful street just 400 feet from Peachtree. Comment upon this is unnecessary.
I have seventy-five feet of Peters street property that I can sell at a bargain, on the west side of the street, near Fair. There is no better property than this now on the market. If you want an investment that insures a rapid enhancement, call for price and description. G. W. ADAIR.

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WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

The Abolishment of High Collars

The old-fashioned lady—she who wears the little white cap on her smoothly combed hair, and on dressy occasions wears a stiff black silk and a real lace collar and cuffs, shakes her head when she sees the high stock collar that her granddaughter of sixteen wears, and remonstrates with her that her neck will have "lines" and seams in it long before it should.

And the old-fashioned lady is right. "Sweet sixteen" even now can no longer boast of the smooth white throat and neck such as her grandmother had at her age, for the high stock collar that has tyrannized over women of fashion for the past five or six years has ruined the neck of the average woman and made the profession of the skilled masseur one of the most lucrative of the age.

One can understand that during the winter some excuse might be made for the wearers of high collars, and the fashion become bearable, but in these hot summer days when the neck is literally wrapped in satin ribbons or, worse still, enveloped in velvet collars, one begins to wonder if such a fashion is not akin to insanity.

The beauty and airiness of the summer organdies and muslins lose half their charm to the looker when at the neck the effect of coolness is all taken away by the high, hot collar that more than reaches the ears of the stylish wearer, and certainly the latter has ceased to know the meaning of comfort.

The old-fashioned woman wisely suggests that unless this fashion of "bandaging" feminine necks does cease it will soon be impossible for women to wear anything else but the very high collar, since there will be so many seams and lines in the neck it will have to be covered.

"At your age," she tells her flippant young granddaughter, who playfully calls granny an "old fogy," "I never wore anything in the summer but those pretty surplice necked gowns that are becoming always and pretty because of their comfort and coolness. After the high collars of winter they come as a relaxation to the neck, and made us all look picturesque.

"I notice, too," she continued, "that not only is the high collar fashion disastrous to the formation and softness of the neck, retarding the proper development, but it gives the average woman a heaviness about the chin that is not becoming and makes the woman inclined to be stout look objectionably plump, and, of course, no woman considers a heavy chin a line or feature of beauty. The high collar pushes forward and out the fleshy portion of the neck and makes the lower face of the girl of sweet sixteen look for all the world like the matronly lady of some forty summers, who has long since ceased to worry about her 'double' chin.'"

"I can grease and rub my neck and get the lines out," is the retort the old fashioned advisor frequently receives, and she is scarcely listened to when she continues in her argument against high collars, and reminds her younger companion that the continued use of grease and creams softens the skin to such an extent after a time that it becomes susceptible to the slightest pressure and a lot of tiny fine wrinkles come that cannot be rubbed away.

Women are uniting to accomplish reform in so many different movements, it is a wonder that some sensible women do not start a movement for the purpose of abolishing the tyrannizing high stock collar, and the protection of that part of woman's physique that should be as swan-like today as when in the days of our grandmothers they wore at all times the graceful and becoming surplice necks.

The old fashioned woman takes great delight when she discussed the graceless high collar, in calling attention to the fact that her "professional sisters" talk so much about the "pinching of feet" and the "pinching of waists," and the "weight of long skirts" and yet what they take off the bottoms of their skirts they seem to try to wrap about their cramped up necks.

And the more we think of all this the truer it becomes. "But what shall I do? I cannot wear the surplice neck," complains the fragile young woman.

And then the old fashioned woman has a chance to advise again, when she says in a satirical vein, "Why, where are the wonders of your massage? I thought that developed all 'meager' parts, and where are those flesh tonics, Madame Feu's cream and Madame Faque's salve?"

The old fashioned woman is right and some clever woman like Madame de Mille-Grace, who in that play of "Our American Cousin," formed a society for the abolishment of the white glove, will have to form a society for the abolishment of the too high collar.

True the gay French widow did base the establishment of her society on a purely sentimental one, but this is a practical age (said to be) and the society for the reform in the matter of neck gear would certainly have a good practical basis.

On the Right Line.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the past week has devoted considerable space to the council meeting there of the general federation of woman's clubs, and many beautiful tributes have been paid to Georgia's representative, the leader of the movement, Mrs. W. B. Lowe. A matter that will be of interest to all club women, is the stand taken by Mrs. Lowe in the matter of the programme of the general federation meeting to take place a year from now in Milwaukee. The Sentinel quotes her, as follows:

"In speaking of the plans for the programme, Mrs. Lowe said that it was her idea to pay less attention to the locality and more attention to ability in the selection of speakers and to have these speakers garnered from the ranks of the federation instead of going outside for them as has hitherto been done. This will mean a great saving in expense and it will also show what the clubwomen themselves can do. 'After nine years of experience, we ought to be able to make up our programmes from among ourselves,' she said. The contributions from the standing committees on education and industrial problems she was inclined to regard as of chief importance, saying that they would be received with attention by specialists in those lines as they would be made up from reports of women in every state of the union.

"It was along some such line that Mrs. Lowe thought the club of the future would work. 'The day of the study club, pure and simple, is gone,' she said. 'The study class is coming to be only set a side issue the real work of the club which is almost always nowadays along some broad altruistic line tending for the good of the world which needs just such energy and conservatism as the club movement holds. We are learning many things—learning that all women are bound together by the closest ties—that what hurts the woman up there, hurts the woman down there.'

"In speaking of the size of the federation Mrs. Lowe said that it now numbers 700 individual clubs and thirty-two state federations, the federations representing from 4,000 to 25,000 women each, so that the total membership is about 300,000. 'At Denver,' she said, 'there were 1,000 delegates and about twice as many visitors and the number will be much larger here because of the greater club territory you have to draw from.'

Use the genuine
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
"The Universal Perfume."
For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath. Refuse all substitutes.

Special Invitation.

The officers and members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are cordially invited by the committee in charge to be present at the memorial exercises to be held in the hall of representatives at the capitol on Jefferson Davis's birthday, June 3d, at 4 p. m.

Hon. F. M. Richardson will deliver the address. Rev. C. P. Bridewell will officiate as chaplain, and Captain W. D. Ellis will prescribe. Music will be furnished by Wurm's orchestra.

Weddings Today.

The wedding of Miss Emily English and Mr. James D. Robinson will occur at 12 o'clock at the First Presbyterian church. Owing to the number of invitations issued to this wedding only those presenting the church card contained in the invitation will be admitted to witness the ceremony. Guests, therefore, are urged to bring their cards, that there will be no confusion about their obtaining entrance to the church.

The wedding of Miss Louise Stokes and Mr. William Riordon occurs today at 7:30 o'clock at the church of the Immaculate Conception.

The wedding of Miss Julia Nepolia Clark and Mr. Albie Melone will occur at 11 o'clock in the Second Baptist church.

The wedding of Miss Evie Parsons and Mr. Marion McHenry Jackson will occur this morning at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother.

Social Items.

Mr. Oliver Hunter, of Savannah, is receiving a warm welcome from his many friends in the city. He will be here several days.

***

Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Jr., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Cobb, in Macon.

***

The friends of Mr. Augustus Haynes will be grieved to learn that he is critically ill, his physicians entertaining little hope of his recovery. His daughter, Miss Haynes, is also quite ill.

***

Mrs. W. A. Hemphill and Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson leave tomorrow for Milledgeville, where they will be in attendance at the meeting of the lady board of visitors to the Normal and Industrial school.

***

Miss Belle Scott will attend commencement at Oxford.

***

Misses Mary and Pearl Mitchell and Miss Lottie Chapman will attend the Oxford commencement.

***

Miss Candler, the sister of Governor Allen D. Candler, is at present the charming guest of the executive mansion. She is a woman of distinguished intellectual ability, and that ideal type that one admires in all that is embodied in the word gentlewoman. Miss Candler has recently been quite ill, but is rapidly regaining her strength in Atlanta.

***

Mrs. Ben Wiley entertained at a delightful card party Tuesday afternoon in honor of the Misses Goodloe, of Virginia.

***

Miss Kenney, of Macon, is the guest of Miss Catherine Gay.

***

Miss Laura MacRae arrived in the city last night and is the guest of Mrs. A. MacD. Wilson.

***

Miss Lula Roper will be among the charming representatives of Atlanta at the university commencement.

***

Miss Julia Taylor, the daughter of Mrs. Walter Taylor, is receiving charming attentions since her return from Chicago. She is a blonde of most attractive type, having golden brown hair, blue eyes and an exquisite complexion. She inherits her mother's vivacity and charm of manner, and will be among the most popular of this season's debutantes.

***

Mrs. Robert Emory Park has returned to Macon.

***

Mrs. W. S. Everett has returned from Milledgeville.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ridley will take possession of their summer home in Decatur at an early date.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton will spend a part of their summer at "Thornhurst," their lovely country home.

***

Mr. Edward English is home from the university at Sewanee for a week's vacation.

***

The many friends of Mrs. Joseph Thompson will be happy to learn that she has almost entirely recovered from her recent illness.

***

During the absence of her parents in New York, Miss Nellie Phillips will be the guest of Mrs. J. M. High.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Davis have taken apartments at the Majestic.

***

Miss Davis, who has been the guest of the Kimball for several days, has returned to New York.

***

The Misses Mayo, of Albany, Ga., arrived in the city yesterday, and will spend a month visiting Mrs. L. C. Dunn, No. 29 Houston street.

***

Mr. Leopold Haas and Miss Bertha Dann entertained the Black Cat Club at Grant park yesterday evening. Lunch was served and a thoroughly enjoyable time spent by all.

***

Colonel W. H. Rowe, Jr., of New York city, is in the city to attend the English-Robinson wedding.

***

Miss Mollie Courtney calls a special meeting of the Sheltering Arms Society for 10 o'clock this morning.

***

The closing exercises of Loretta convent school for boys will take place on Friday afternoon, June 2d, at 4 o'clock at Hebrew Hall, corner South Pryor and Garnett streets. The exercises will consist of songs, recitations, dialogues and a bright operetta entitled "Tony, the Midshipman."

Scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

Gus and His Thirst.

Gus Wallace was at the matinee for trying to get a drink in an unlawful manner. He had been imbibing all day and when night came he had on him an intolerable thirst. He had been sleeping in an alley and when awoke he saw a man taking a drink from a bottle.

"Say partner," said Gus to the man with the bottle, "Jest gimme a swallow of dat corn."

The man with the bottle knew something of Gus's swallows and he declined to grant the petition.

Gus was so thirsty that he was mad and he reached around with a giant swing and slapped the man with the bottle across the alley.

The recorder held that Gus's method of getting a drink was exceedingly objectionable and that it took as much as $10 to soothe the wounded feelings of the majestic law.

NIGHT SCHOOL WAS CLOSED FOR TERM

Pupils Were Dismissed Last Night at 9 O'Clock.

BOYS HELD NO EXERCISES

Several Young Ladies and Gentlemen Sang and Recited for Them.

THE BOYS HAVE DONE SPLENDID WORK

They Were Advanced Steadily and with Thoroughness in Their Textbooks by the Teachers.

The Boys' Night school closed last night for the term. The pupils were dismissed at 9 o'clock and the night schoolrooms in the basement of the Boys' High school will be dark until the schools are opened next September.

It was a manly crowd of youngsters that left the school last night. The crowd numbered fifty-four, and the boys have done splendid work during the term which has just closed. The boys who attend the night school are those who work during the day, but who are ambitious enough to give their time at night in gaining the knowledge that would otherwise be denied them.

The night school has been efficiently managed during the past year by Assistant Superintendent L. M. Landrum, who is principal of the school, with the assistance of Miss Mary Johnson, first assistant principal; Miss Ruth Perine, second assistant principal, and Miss R. T. Vaughan, third assistant principal.

There were no regular exercises last night. The pupils of the school gave an exhibition of the manner in which they recite their lessons every night, after which several young ladies and gentlemen of the city and of other schools sang and recited for the night school pupils. Before dismissal lemonade and cake was served to the boys.

The affair then became social and some time was spent by the pupils in telling the teachers goodby.

Those who assisted the teachers of the night school in entertaining the pupils were:

Miss Sadie Askew, Miss Fanny Spahr, Miss Julia Hill, Mrs. Julia D. Hill, Gilbert Johnson, Robert Phillips and John Lapsley.

The following are the yearly rolls of honor for the various grades of the night school:

Sixth and Seventh Grades—Monte Ware, 97.8; Arthur Wasser, 95.3.

Fifth Grade—Wayman Hopkins, 96.8; Charley Broward, 96.5.

Fourth Grade—Jake Frank, 96.5; Berry Fife, 95.9; Stephen Broward, 95.6; John Kemp, 95.6.

Third Grade—Bert Knight, 95.9.

Second Grade—Noah Golden, 96.2.

First Grade—Charley Barsch, 97.5.

CLOSING EXERCISES HELD.

Term of Theological Department of Morris Brown College Ends.

MEETING IN ALLEN TEMPLE

Resolutions Passed on Death of C. H. J. Taylor—Exercises at Big Bethel.

The theological department of Morris Brown college held its closing exercises in the Allen Temple African Methodist Episcopal church on Clark street yesterday morning. A large audience was present, and the church was tastefully decorated. At 10 o'clock Dean M. M. Ponton, D.D., Professor J. A. Brockett, D.D., and Professor J. D. Bibb, A.M., clothed in the robes of their office, entered the church, followed by the graduating class, wearing the usual cap and gown of the department. Among those seated upon the platform were: Rev. C. S. Smith, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. H. T. Johnson, D.D., Ph.D., of Philadelphia; Professor J. W. E. Bowen, D.D., of Gammon seminary; Rev. J. A. Rush, D.D., pastor of Loyd Street Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. G. W. Arnold, A.M., B.D., presiding elder of the Atlanta district of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. J. S. Flipper, D.D., pastor of Allen Temple.

The Allen Temple choir sang an appropriate anthem and Rev. Dr. C. S. Smith offered a fervent prayer. The first speaker was Rev. P. G. Simmons, of Anniston, Ala., and his subject was "Christianity, the Ideal Religion."

Rev. Hartford E. Smith, of Savannah, treated the subject of "The Minister and His Sermon."

Rev. D. R. Fobbs, of Jackson, Miss., delivered the valedictory address. It was an eloquent appeal. In part he said:

"The conflict between right and wrong has been waged with ceaseless energy and Christianity has been found stronger than the combined opposition."

Short addresses were also made by Rev. P. W. Greatheart, of Macon, Ga.; Rev. J. A. Davis, D.D., of Monticello; Rev. L. H. Smith, of Savannah, and Rev. A. A. Whitman, D.D.

President Henderson delivered diplomas to the three men who are the first graduates of the theological department of Morris Brown college.

The addresses of the students showed diligent study.

The following resolutions in regard to the late C. H. J. Taylor were unanimously passed by the board of trustees at its session yesterday afternoon:

"Whereas, since the last meeting of this trustee board, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the earth the Hon. C. H. J. Taylor, L.L.D., late dean of the law department of Morris college, therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Brother Taylor the profession of law loses one of its brightest lights, the negro race one of its ablest exponents and Morris Brown college one of its most successful and devoted workers.

"Resolved, That in token of our sorrow at the loss of Brother Taylor the members of this board wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"Resolved, That a memorial page in honor of Dr. Taylor be set apart in the minutes and that the secretary of the board be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, and for them we invoke the consolation of the Christian faith. Respectfully, W. Decker Johnson, A. A. Whitman, W. A. Fountain, H. T. Johnson, R. T. Matthews."

At night a large audience assembled at Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church on Auburn avenue to witness the oratorical contest. President Henderson presided and the opening prayer was made by Rev. W. A. Pierce, of Quitman, Ga.

"The Negro Lawyer as a Potent Factor in Solving the Race Problem" was the subject of an oration by Anthony Josey. He called the names of many colored attorneys. When he mentioned the name of Bishop H. M. Turner as the ideal advocate of the negro he was greeted with rounds of applause.

"Aim High" was the topic of an essay by Kathleen H. Williams, of Washington, Ga.

"Emigration the Hope of the Race" was handled by W. B. Lawrence, of Talbotton.

"Labor and Its Effects" was the subject of an essay by Lucy M. Smith, and the exercises were concluded with an enjoyable rendition by the quartet.

THE TRIBUNE'S SOUND ADVICE.

The Well-Known Republican Organ on The Relation of the Races.

From The New York Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune—Sir: In your issue of the 13th I notice your very excellent comment and advice to the colored preachers and others of the race. What must we do? We have exhausted all peaceful means. We have appealed to the government, and the answer has been and is, "We cannot interfere with state rights." We appeal to the state, and it smiles and does nothing. We appealed to the pulpit and Christian societies, and they in turn are silent. We have appealed to the press, and it is silent, so far as condemning the dastardly acts, and in many instances commends the lynchers. Now, will you inform me what is left to do?

J. A. STILWELL.

Orange, N. J., May 16, 1899.

Follow the advice of such leaders as Booker T. Washington. Educate the colored people in self-control, morality, obedience to law. Accept the situation as it is, and try to make the best of it, instead of provoking more evils than the negro now endures by doing more wrong in addition to that which is pleaded as the cause and the excuse for southern violence.

The negro's duty to maintain order is not different from the whites. If the one owes it to civilization to practice self-control and avoid deeds of blood even in retaliation, the other does. We have denounced the lynchers and man-burners frequently, and told the southern white people that even the negro crime, no matter how despicable, no matter how deserving the wretch might be of heaviest punishment, could furnish no excuse for a community to lower its own civilization and taint its own blood with the poison of delight in savage deeds and fiendish passion. So, too, we say to all who desire the happiness of the black race that no resentment for ill-treatment warrants them in an appeal to force. No doubt the negro's burden is a heavy one. Whatever his sins as an individual and as a race, he has been punished out of all proportion. But he cannot retaliate. Every bit of disorder, every act of vengeance, is sure to return upon the head of his own people. His is a hard lot, but he will not better it any by ignoring his actual situation. He belongs to a race inferior in culture and ability to the dominant people among whom he lives. He is the victim of race prejudice, which, however unreasonable, is one of the most persistent and insurmountable feelings in the world. Anything he does amiss, particularly anything that arouses the passions or race prejudices of the whites is sure to call for severe treatment, more severe than a white man would receive. He may say that is unjust, but it is an injustice too deeply rooted in human nature to be eradicated by such appeals as our correspondent speaks of. The only refuge is to be more careful than the white man has to be about doing wrong.

Of course, the ignorant black can hardly be expected to be a model of conduct, who will neither merit the punishment nor excite the persecution of the whites. But the leaders of the negroes can do as Professor Washington has done, try to train them to fill more to their own credit and the satisfaction of their white neighbors the humble station in which they have been placed. They can be taught not to think of vengeance, not to defend criminals of their own race. They can be educated in industry and order, and warned against following demagogues and bringing on themselves the blame for political evils put upon communities by rascals whom they in sheer ignorance trust. They will thus do more to disarm white persecutors than they can ever hope to do by antagonizing the stronger race. The worthless whites who make up the active force of lynchers and burners have been able to impose their savagery on the south only because the higher class of whites, who hated the disorders, have been alienated from the negro, partly, it is true, by prejudice, but partly also by the negro's own fault. We need not discuss the origin of those faults or ask how far the whites are responsible for them. It is sufficient to know that if the negroes can be trained to be honest, moral and really desirable inhabitants of a region, they can gain the respect of the white people of character to such an extent that the lawless elements will not long have dominion over them.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St. N. Y.

Do You Cook by Gas?
About 4,000 Families in Atlanta do.
Ranges connected $10.00 and $12.00.
Atlanta Gas Light Co.

Sage Wedgewood.

The new style correspondence paper for ladies, just being introduced by J. P. Stevens & Bro., Manufacturers of Society Stationery.

This is an exquisite tint in fashionable size and is having a large sale. Call and inspect samples at J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 Whitehall St.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

Men's Suits At $10.

It was a fortunate chance for you and us when this lot of MEN'S NEW SPRING SUITS came this way. They were made to sell at $12.50 and $15. Would have been fairly priced at that figure, too, for they are $12.50 and $15 Suits in every particular. But accidents will happen, with their consequent loss to the blunderer. Yours to gain.

500 Suits in this lot: Clay Worsteds, neat Checked Worsteds, Indigo Blue Serges, full lined, ½ lined and silk lined; Cassimeres and Tweeds, pure wool, rightly made and trimmed and perfect fitting, worth $12.50 and $15.

YOUR CHOICE
$10 a Suit.
See Sample Coats in Show Window.
Eiseman & Weil, Men's and Boys, OUTFITTERS.
3 Whitehall St. Telephone 253

THE GRAND
EVERY NIGHT
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
THE THANHOUSER-HATCH STOCK COMPANY
MATINEE TODAY.
Saturday Matinee and Night.
A RUNAWAY WIFE
Monday, June 5th.
TRILBY!
Night Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50c.
Matinees—25c, all seats reserved.
Sale at Grand Box Office.

IMPERIAL THEATER
FRED RIDER, Manager.
Prices, 15, 25, 35 and 50c.
This Week
LITTLE LAMBS.
Burlesquers.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Kimball House Cafe will remain open all Summer. Unexcelled for excellent cuisine, prompt service. Special attention given to private parties. Prices reasonable.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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ESTABLISHED 1857.
PETER LYNCH
At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealers in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by H. C. Thompson making W. R. Dimmock trustee for certain creditors, which deed of trust was executed November 3, 1897, and recorded in book 131, page 447, authorizing said trustee to sell the real estate conveyed by said trust deed at public or private sale, therefore I will sell at the courthouse door of the county of Fulton, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday of June, 1899, a certain city lot known as part of land lot 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southwest corner of Edgewood avenue and Howell street and running west along south side of Edgewood avenue seventy-five (75) feet and extending back south same width as front one hundred and forty-two (142) feet, more or less, to a ten-foot alley, with one 8-room house, one 5-room house, one 3-room house and a store, with hall over head, on which is a mortgage of about fortytwo hundred dollars. Sold subject to said mortgage.

W. R. DIMMOCK, Trustee.

may11 4t—thur

Reasonable Pant Reasons

If there is any reason why you should wear Pants, there is every reason why you should buy them of us. If you are particular about the kind of cloth that goes in them, particular about the cut and make, or particular about how much change you will have left, then we can satisfy you.

PANTS Ready to Get Into $3 to $8
And All Along Between.
You will appreciate and admire just such a line as we show.
Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, March 8, 1899.—Anton L. Kontz, administrator of estate of Anna Bender, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Henry H. Jackson, administrator of estate of Emma M. Jackson, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Nash R. Broyles, administrator of estate of E. N. Broyles, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Walter E. Ormond, administrator, etc., of estate of Mary H. Root, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, of any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Charles S. Jones, administrator, etc., of estate of Emily Owens, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Harvey Hatcher, administrator of estate of Park Morrill, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Clinton T. Brockett, administrator of estate of Bettie E. Brockett, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Ernest C. Kontz, executor of will of Fabian Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
May 11-3m-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 10, 1899.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Ollie C. Bell, widow of W. S. Bell, for an additional twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next June term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—John W. Williams, administrator of the estate of James F. Williams, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—Alice L. Garwood, administrator of the estate of Mary L. Vandivere, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, March 8, 1899.—Isaac S. Mitchell, administrator, etc., of estate of Margaret Thomas, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator, etc., should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
mch 9-3m-thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Emory S. Mabry, administrator of estate of Charles J. McCrary, deceased, has applied for leave to sell land of said deceased. This, is therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 11, 1899: The appraisers appointed upon application of Alef B. Sparks, widow of Ovid M. Sparks, for a twelve months' support for herself and minor children, having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next June term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. C. J. Simmons, administrator of estate of J. W. Starnes, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, March 9, 1899. George M. Hope, administrator, etc., on the estate of Ellen B. Drake, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next why said administrator, etc., should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, April 5, 1899.—John H. Wingate, administrator of the estate of Georgia A. Wingate, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of George Miller, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of Elizabeth Brown, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of John W. Simpson, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of Victoria Wallace, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Sarah J. Walker has applied for letters of administration of the estate of Benjamin F. Walker, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Anna McGhee has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John D. McGhee, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. C. J. Weinmeister, Jr., administrator of estate of C. J. Weinmeister, Sr., deceased, has applied for leave to sell the interest in the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of Willis Williams, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Archibald H. Davis has applied for letters of administration on the estate of John A. Topliff, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—Edgar H. Mathews has applied for letters of administration of the estate of Sallie J. Mathews, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899. Martha P. Babb has applied for letters of administration on the estate of James P. Babb, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in June next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of J. A. McCauley, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the bonds of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, May 10, 1899.—James Banks, administrator of estate of James W. Loyd, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in June next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, May 10, 1899.—To the heirs-at-law of Ledrew R. Hooper, deceased, who reside out of said state: John Terrell, having as executor applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next June term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in June next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may 11 18 25 june 1 thr

three times each day

before meals, take a wineglassful of

phosphate gin.

within four days you will begin to feel its good effect—if you follow directions consistently. it's bound to help you if your bladder or kidneys are affected, or if you simply need a bracer or tonic. we guarantee this—our guarantee is good.

{ genuine only in round bottles. }

bluthenthal and bickart **"b. & b."**

four ace rye—fitzhugh lee—lemp's beer.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.** B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

We give to collars and cuffs a "natural linen finish" that is the perfection of style. Or a "gloss" finish; whatever you prefer. We please the people. Troy Steam Laundry. J. F. Beck, Manager.

PARIAN PAINTS.

A High Gloss.

Permanent shades.

Do not crack, rub off, peel or blister.

Unequaled covering power and covering capacity.

These are the cardinal virtues of Parian Paints and which readily distinguish them from other paints.

Parian Paint Co.

39 S. Pryor St.

Southern Agency CARRARA.

Linen Store

To retire from business, will close out my entire stock, both wholesale and retail, for cash at greatly reduced prices, commencing Monday, May 1st.

WM. ERSKINE.

E&W TRADE MARK OSCEOLA

Columbia Bicycles.

TERMS EASY.

$50.00 Bicycle, $12 down, $3 per week

$35.00 Bicycle, $10 down, $2 per week

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Summer Classes in China Painting

At reduced prices. Especial attention to Ladies desiring. Correspondence invited.

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MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES

A State Technical School. Practical work. Elective System. Summer term. Every graduate employed. For catalogues showing occupation of graduates, address THE SECRETARY, Houghton, Mich.

BRADFORD ACADEMY—Founded 1803. For the higher education of young women. Classical and general course of study, also preparatory and optional. Large, amply equipped buildings, 25 acres of grounds. Year begins September 20, 1899. Miss IDA C. ALLEN, Principal, Bradford, Mass.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, ATLANTA, GA. The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

All creditors of the estate of W. H. Nutting, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

J. R. NUTTING, Executor.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17, 1899.

may-18-6t-thur

WILL TRY TO OPEN NEW WALL STREET

Alderman Mayson To Introduce His Ordinance Monday.

WILL KEEP SERVICE TRACK

Merchants Will Not Be Deprived of Freight Privileges.

THE CITY ALREADY OWNS THE GROUND

Has the Right Under an Old Deal To Open the Street—Move May Be Opposed.

As announced in The Constitution several days ago, Alderman Mayson will introduce an ordinance in the city council next Monday afternoon opening a thirty-foot street on the south side of the railroad tracks between Whitehall and Pryor streets.

The proposed new thoroughfare will run the distance of one block and will open up a new highway of travel between Whitehall and Pryor streets, which will greatly convenience travel in this section of the city.

There are many complications to the matter, however, and it is not certain that it will pass council. It was the original idea of Alderman Mayson to take away the service tracks in that vicinity, which would have deprived the merchants there of convenient freight delivery, but the alderman has now decided to leave the service tracks and open the street, too, allowing it to be used both by the roads and the public.

The present service track, however, which is about fifteen feet from the houses, would be moved closer thereto, allowing the vehicles to pass on the outside, there being room for both.

Alderman Mayson found that it would be impossible to deprive the merchants of track service without their consent, in that when the city sold the property some years ago there was provision in the deed that the merchants should be allowed service track privileges.

There is said to be no doubt that the city owns a street in this neighborhood, and has a right to open it. Some time ago the city made an exchange with the state, in which the city gave a triangular piece of land now covered by tracks in the railroad yards for Wall street fronting the Kimball house and for the street now to be opened.

This thoroughfare has never been opened to the public, but is used merely as a private alley way for the merchants on that block. Alderman Mayson sees no reason why the street, so long as it is owned by the city, should not be opened to the public, and he will exert every effort to have his resolution passed next Monday afternoon.

A great many of the councilmen are favoring the move, and others are opposed to it. The matter is likely to bring on an interesting discussion when it is brought up.

NATURE NEEDS assistance only. Many of the cases of serious illness could be checked at once with a dose of Crab Orchard Water, taken in time.

Observation Car on Washington and Southwestern Limited, Southern Railway.

On June 1st the Southern railway will make another improvement in their already famous Washington and Southwestern Limited trains between Atlanta and New York by placing in service an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car with observation end. First car southbound will leave New York June 1st; first car northbound will leave Atlanta June 3d. This will be a handsome addition to those superb trains, making them in every respect the most up to date and perfectly appointed trains in the country.

STUDYING NEGRO PROBLEM.

Fourth Annual Conference in Session at Atlanta University.

MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Sessions Will Continue Through Today—Programme That Has Been Observed.

The fourth annual conference for the study of negro problems is now is session at the Atlanta university and some notable speeches are being made at each session. The Atlanta university is a school for the training of the negro and the convention that is now in session is of great interest not only to the colored race, but to the south generally. The convention will last two days, the opening session having been held last night.

The programme last night was as follows:

Address of welcome—President Bumstead.

Address—Hon. A. D. Candler, governor of Georgia.

"The Meaning of Business"—Professor John Hope, Atlanta Baptist college.

"The Negro and Real Estate"—Dr. R. F. Boyd, physician and dealer in real estate, Nashville, Tenn.

"The Negro Publisher"—Dr. M. V. Lynk, publisher, Jackson, Tenn.

"The Capitol Savings Bank of Washington, D. C."—H. O. Baker, bank director, Washington, D. C.

"The Negro Grocer"—W. O. Murphy, grocer, Atlanta.

There will be three sessions of the convention today and some very interesting speeches wil be made. This convention will be held annually and great good is expected to result from it to the negro race.

The programme for today is as follows: A symposium, with speeches limited to five minutes, upon various practical business questions.

General mothers' meeting on the subject: "What Shall Our Children Do for a Living?" Papers by Miss Lucy H. Upton, Mrs. Alice D. Carey, Mrs. W. H. Crogman, Miss Hattie G. Escridge, Mrs. M. A. Ford.

"The Negro Undertaker"—Felix B. Pye, undertaker, Baltimore, Md.

"The Negro Business Men of Columbia S. C."—H. E. Lindsay, dry goods merchant, Columbia, S. C.

"The Negro and the West Indies"—Hon. John C. Dancy, collector of the port of Wilmington, N. C.

"The Negro Newspaper"—John Mitchell, Jr., editor Richmond Planet.

"The Business Outlook in North Carolina"—President James B. Dudley, A. and M. college, Greensboro, N. C.

Summer Service to Asheville, N. C., and "The Land of the Sky."

Effective June 12th Southern railway will resume its excellent sleeping car service to Asheville, N. C., same as last summer. Pullman drawing room sleeping car will leave Atlanta daily on the "United States Fast Mail," 11:50 p. m., arriving Asheville following morning in time for breakfast. Returning, leave Asheville about 8 p. m. and arrive Atlanta early following morning.

THE PARK MUSEUM MEETS WITH FAVOR

Plan of Dr. Brown Will Probably Be Materialized.

HAS RECEIVED MANY LETTERS

Governor Candler Writes He Will Cooperate in Movement.

SO WILL CONGRESSMAN LIVINGSTON

The Money Will Be Raised Mostly by Private Subscriptions and the Outlook Is Encouraging.

Dr. George Brown, of the board of park commissioners, who was the originator of the movement to erect a large museum at Grant Park, is meeting with great encouragement in his work. There is already widespread interest in the proposed institution, and Dr. Brown is receiving evidences of co-operation and substantial support from all quarters.

He has recently received letters from Governor Candler, Congressman Livingston, Walter E. Steed, Mrs. W. H. Felton and many others proffering their sympathy and help in the movement. It now looks as if the museum will be established, and there is no doubt that it will be a credit to the city and the state.

It is the object of the promoters to make it a state institution for the exposition of Georgia's natural resources, and for the propagation of confederate history. One department will be entirely devoted to relics of the civil war, and will be in the nature of a battle abbey. The state geological collection, now at the capitol, will probably be donated as a nucleus, and there will be innumerable donations from all over the country.

The building will be large and attractive, and the museum will furnish a pleasant and instructive point of interest. Most of the money will be raised by private subscriptions, and the indications point to liberal donations.

Letter from the Governor.

Dr. Brown has received the following letter from Governor Candler relative to the museum:

"Atlanta, Ga., March 24, 1899.—Dr. George Brown, chairman, Atlanta, Ga.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor concerning the erection of a state museum at Grant Park in this city. I would like very much to see the proposition carried into effect, and I would lend the movement any moral support in my power. The suggestion that the state and city co-operate in erecting the building is hardly feasible, because there is no warrant in the constitution for the expenditure of public funds for any such purpose. Under the constitution of 1877 the hands of the governor are absolutely tied, and those of the legislature are free to appropriate money only for certain specific purposes, and donations and gratuities for any purposes or object whatever, are absolutely forbidden. Hence, as I have said, the suggestion that the state unite with the city in erecting this very desirable building for so laudable a purpose is not feasible. Still, I am heartily in favor of the establishment of the museum, and will co-operate as far as possible. In accomplishing the object I think it will be necessary to rely on voluntary contributions and whatever assistance the city may be able to give. Very truly yours,

"A. D. CANDLER."

Colonel Livingston Favors It.

Colonel Livingston has written the following:

"Washington, D. C., April 17, 1899.—Messrs. Brown, Woodward and Maddox, committee—Sirs: Your communication touching the erection of a state museum at Grant Park, city of Atlanta, is received.

"I most heartily indorse the proposition. The state should defray all expenses in my opinion save the ground or site for the building. If necessary, all sections of the state should contribute to the fund necessary to make the enterprise a success and a credit to the people of Georgia. I will cheerfully contribute in any way possible to the laudable enterprise. If my connection as a member of the association will, in the opinion of the committee, facilitate the moveent, I will consent. Trusting that your purpose and desire may be shortly and fully realized, I am, yours truly,

"L. F. LIVINGSTON."

What Mr. Steed Says.

Walter E. Steed has written as follows:

"Butler, Ga., March 20, 1899.—Dr. George Brown, Vice President Atlanta Park Commission, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 18th inst., asking my views, etc., on the suggestion to have the co-operation of the state with your city in the erection of a state museum to be located at Grant Park in the city of Atlanta, received and noted. Replying, I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in this important work which should receive the earnest and enthusiastic support of every patriotic citizen of Georgia. All people and all nations who are and were truly great in all that goes to make up individual and national character have in some way preserved in some central and certain place used a repository for relics of historic and intrinsic value pertaining to their domestic and national character.

"If Georgia has done anything of which the present and future generations should be proud (and she is rich in historic treasure), then it is the patriotic duty of the present grown up generation to preserve it in such tangible form as to be an incentive to higher and nobler achievements among her younger citizens and those who are to follow.

"Atlanta being the capital of the state where every citizen of Georgia should have an interest and pride, is decidedly the most convenient and eligible place.

"Pledging you my earnest and loyal support in this unselfish and patriotic enterprise, I am yours truly,

"WALTER E. STEED."

Mrs. Felton Heard From.

Mrs. W. H. Felton expresses her approval of the movement as follows:

"Dr. George Brown, Vice President City Park Commission, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Your kind letter came to me directly after the sudden death of my aged mother. It was laid aside to be answered, and I found it among answered mail only this morning. I shall be very glad to aid you in my limited way toward a state museum, etc.

"I feel grieved that I overlooked your kind request so long, but you will understand the hindrances here mentioned and my inability to attend to correspondence as usual under the circumstances. Very truly, your friend, MRS. W. H. FELTON.

"Cartersville, Ga., April 14, 1899."

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

$3.50

ATLANTA TO TYBEE AND RETURN.

City Salesmen's Third Annual Seashore Excursion.

On June 7th the Central of Georgia railway will sell round trip tickets Atlanta to Tybee and return limited June 10th at rate of $3.50. Special train will leave Atlanta 9 p. m. June 7th. Tickets good to return on all trains up to and including special train leaving Savannah 9 p. m. June 10th. For tickets, sleeping car reservation and further information, apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall st., or union depot. 5-26-10t

An Irish philosopher says it's a great blessing that night comes on late in the day when one is too tired to work longer.

Half the people in the world are unhappy because they have too much, and the other half are unhappy because they have not enough.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Wednesday, May 31, 1899.

492. Craig v. The State. Before Judge Fite. Bartow superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. An affidavit for the purpose of bringing to this court in forma pauperis a bill of exceptions alleging no error save the overruling of a motion for a new trial cannot be properly filed in the trial court until after the rendition therein of the judgment denying the motion. The filing of such an affidavit before the rendition of the judgment excepted to will not relieve the plaintiff in error from the payment of the costs, and this is so for the reason that there is nothing upon which a pauper affidavit thus prematurely filed can lawfully operate.

2. Where one is placed upon trial on a presentment by the grand jury charging him with the offense of unlawfully selling spirituous and intoxicating liquors, without charging any particular person to whom such sale was made or specifying any particular occasion on which it took place, the accused is thereby placed in jeopardy for unlawfully selling such liquors to any person within the period of the statute of limitations. It follows that when the accused has, upon such trial, been acquitted of the offense charged and is again placed on trial on another presentment of the grand jury charging the same offense in identically the same language, it is error for the court on general demurrer to strike the plea of autrefois acquit filed by the accused and based upon these facts. Bryant v. State, 97 Georgia, 103, 105.

3. It sufficiently appears from the record that there was attached to the accused's plea of autrefois acquit a copy of the presentment upon which he was first tried and acquitted.

4. Where the judge, in a certificate to exceptions pendente lite, orders that the same be filed in the office of the clerk of the court and become a part of the record in the case as provided by law in such cases, the clerk is thereby authorized to enter upon the minutes such exceptions pendente lite, without any further order of the court so directing.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring.

James B. Conyers, for plaintiff in error.

Sam P. Maddox, solicitor general, by Albert S. Johnson, contra.

493. Hardin v. The State. Before Judge Henry. Floyd superior court.

Fish, J.—1. The testimony of an accomplice, since deceased, given upon a trial in a court of inquiry, may be proven on the final trial of the same case in the superior court by any one who heard it and who professes to remember the substance of the entire testimony in reference to the particular matter about which he testifies.

2. There is no merit in the exceptions to the charge of the court.

3. In the absence of a proper and pertinent written request for instructions thereon, the court is not bound to give in charge the law of a theory of the case arising solely from the statement of the accused.

4. Evidence alleged to be newly discovered is not cause for a new trial when it appears that the accused had full knowledge thereof prior to the rendition of the verdict against him.

5. There was evidence to warrant the verdict, and the trial judge being satisfied therewith, this court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Fouche & Fouche, for plaintiff in error.

Moses Wright, solicitor general, contra.

494. Williams v. The State. Before Judge Henry. Floyd superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. When an indictment has been returned against a defendant, charging him with the crime of murder, and it is in due form except that there is omitted from the body thereof the names of the grand jurors, such defect cannot be taken advantage of in a motion for new trial made by the defendant after his conviction, when it appears that, through his counsel, he expressly waived the defect, consented for the solicitor general to insert the names of the grand jurors in the body of the indictment, and then filed his plea of not guilty, upon which issue alone he went to trial before the jury.

2. When the state has consented to a verdict of not guilty as to one of two defendants jointly on trial under an indictment for murder, it is not error for the court to withdraw from the consideration of the jury the statement that had been made on the trial by such defendant.

3. On the trial of a defendant for murder it is error for the court to charge the jury as follows: "If you find that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of bodily harm less than death, or such bodily harm as might reasonably cause death, such killing would then be voluntary manslaughter." But where the evidence, and even the statement of the accused, demanded a conviction of an offense at least as great as voluntary manslaughter, the crime of which the accused was found guilty, this court will not reverse the judgment of the court below in refusing a new trial on account of such error in the charge, especially in view of the fact that the charge as a whole fairly presented to the jury the law governing the issues in the case.

Judgment reversed. All concurring, Little, J., especially.

Wright & Ewing, for plaintiff in error.

Moses Wright, solicitor general, contra.

495. Allen et al. v. Stephens. Before Judge Harris. Carroll superior court.

Lewis, J.—In an action for the recovery of a certain amount of money, alleged by the plaintiffs to be their proportionate part of the proceeds of certain timber sold by the defendant, having been grown on the land in which plaintiffs and defendant owned undivided interests, when it appeared from the petition that there were several lots of such land so owned by them in a given district and county, but it was charged in the petition that the timber was cut from lot No. 57 of this district, it was error to reject an amendment offered by the plaintiff to his petition simply changing the number 57 to 54, the petition having otherwise so identified the property sued for as to make it clear that the amendment offered did not add a new cause of action, but was simply for the purpose of correcting a mistake made in the original petition in designating by the wrong number the particular lot from which the timber was cut.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Oscar Reese and Cobb & Bro., for plaintiff in error.

Adamson & Jackson and C. P. Gordon, contra.

496. Brooks v. Mair. Before Judge Hammond. City court of Griffin.

Lumpkin, P. J.—Under the provisions of the act abolishing the city court of Spalding county, considered in connection with the act establishing the city court of Griffin, the latter court has jurisdiction and authority to deal with and dispose of all the unfinished business of the former.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

T. E. Patterson, for plaintiff in error.

Charles E. Hawker, contra.

497. Collier Company v. Murphey. Before Judge Reagan. Pike superior court.

Fish, J.—Where the only error alleged in a petition for certiorari was the refusal of the judge trying the case to allow counsel for plaintiff in certiorari to open and conclude the argument, and where there was nothing in the record before the superior court showing that the petitioner had been in fact injured, even if such ruling of the trial judge was erroneous, it was error to sustain the certiorari and remand the case for a new trial. In order to reverse a judgment two things—error and injury—must affirmatively appear.

Judgment reversed.

S. N. Woodward, for plaintiff in error.

Persons & Persons, contra.

498. Harvey & Brown v. Sanders. Before Judge Reagan. Upson superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. The registry act of 1889 was intended not only for the protection of innocent creditors who might acquire liens or transfers of property of a defendant in fi. fa. to secure their debts, but also for the protection of bona fide purchasers for value who obtain title to such property by absolute deed. When, therefore, there has been a failure to record a fi. fa. within ten days from the rendition of the judgment upon which it issued as prescribed in section 2779 of the Civil Code, and thereafter the defendant in fi. fa. before the registry of the execution, sells lands to an innocent purchaser for value who has no knowledge or notice of the existence of the judgment, the title to the land passes to such purchaser free from the lien of the judgment. This is true notwithstanding the purchaser made no investigation or inquiry as to the existence of such a lien before paying for and receiving his deed to the property.

2. The fact that the defendant in fi. fa. in such a case remained in possession of the land the balance of the year after such a sale, for the purpose of gathering his crop grown on the premises, and the further fact that the purchaser did not record his deed until after the record of the fi. fa. on the general execution docket of the superior court can not operate to render the property so purchased subject to the lien of the judgment.

3. The facts upon which this case was submitted to the judge below, without the intervention of a jury, demanded the judgment finding the property not subject.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Lester & Lester and J. A. Cotten, for plaintiffs in error.

M. H. Sandwich, contra.

499. Alexander v. Ison et al. Before Judge Hammond. City court of Griffin.

Lumpkin, P. J.—A citizen upon whom a tort has been committed by the chief of police of a city has no right of action therefor against him and his sureties upon a bond executed in pursuance of a provision in the charter of the city declaring that this official shall "give bond in such a sum and with such security and take such oath before entering upon the discharge of (his) duties as the mayor and council may prescribe," and conditioned that he shall "well and truly demean himself in the office to which he has been elected, and well and truly account for all moneys coming into his hands by reason of said office."

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. Chestney Smith, for plaintiff in error.

O. H. P. Slaton and W. H. Beck, contra.

500. Orr et al., executors, v. Crawford. Before Judge Hart. Morgan superior court.

Cobb, J.—This case is controlled by the decision of this court in the case of Ballard v. Orr, 105 Ga. 191, which upon a review thereof is adhered to and affirmed.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

W. R. Mustin, for plaintiff in error.

George & George and J. C. Barton, contra.

501. Ainslie v. Eason & Waters. Before Judge Hart. Morgan superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Where an owner of land, by a written instrument under seal, conveys to another the privilege of building a storehouse on the land, and agrees in such instrument that the grantee shall have "the use of the said property, free of rent, so long as he desires to use it," and that when such grantee and his successors fail to use it as a business house then the grantee shall have the privilege of selling the house or removing it, and where the grantee, upon the faith of such conveyance, incurs expense of erecting such a house upon a lot designed by the owner for the purposes contemplated by the parties, the grantee thereby acquires an easement and such an interest in the property as is assignable by him and cannot be revoked by the grantor.

2. The writing in question did not present such an ambiguity as would authorize the introduction of parol evidence to show that it was the intention of the grantor that the privilege conveyed by him should not be transferable.

3. As the written contract has not definitely located the lot by number of feet or by metes and bounds, parol evidence was admissible to show what particular and exact lot was intended to be conveyed before the grantee had incurred any expense because of the privilege granted him. Even in the absence of such an agreement, the grantee would be entitled to the use of so much land adjacent to the buildings as was reasonably necessary to carry on his business in tht house.

4. The issues in this case were fairly submitted to the jury by the court in its charge, and there was evidence to sustain the verdict.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Foster & Butler, for plaintiff in error.

George & George, contra.

502. Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. Co. v. Cochran. Before Judge Candler. Laurens superior court.

Cobb, J.—The uncontradicted evidence showing that the servants and agents of the defendant exercised all the care and diligence that the law required of them, a verdict in favor of the plaintiff was contrary to law.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

John M. Stubbs, Ira S. Chappell and Alex Akerman, for plaintiff in error.

T. L. Griner and James K. Hines, contra.

503. Willis v. Parker. Before Judge Butt. Talbot superior court.

Little, J.—1. When on the trial of an issue arising under a claim interposed to the levy of a distress warrant, the possession of the property levied on is not indicated by the return of the officer, and it appears that on the trial the plaintiff introduced his distress warrant and closed, that some of the evidence showed or tended to show that the ownership of the property was either in the defendant or the claimant. It is held, that in order to make out a prima facie case entitling the plaintiff to subject the property levied on, it must be shown in some legal way to be the property of the defendant. Otherwise a verdict subjecting the property cannot be sustained.

2. The court erred in overruling the certiorari.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. J. Bull, for plaintiff in error.

504. Mayor and Council of Americus v. Eldridge. Before Judge Littlejohn. Sumter superior court.

Little, J.—1. The charge complained of in the present case was substantially in accord with section 3586 of the civil code, and therefore correct as an abstract proposition of law. This being so, and the motion for a new trial alleging no reason why the charge in question was inappropriate in the present case, the giving of it cannot be treated as affording cause for a new trial.

2. There was sufficient evidence to warrant the verdict, and the same having been approved by the trial judge, this court will not control his discretion in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

James Taylor, for plaintiff in error.

Allen Fort, contra.

Ordered, in the case of Fred Craig v. The State that the same be disposed of upon its merits; it appearing that the plaintiff in error, who escaped from custody pending consideration of the case, has furnished satisfactory evidence that he is in custody, as required by order of April 17.

Ordered, that, except as to cases which can be set for a hearing on the third Monday in June and one week's notice thereof given, the criminal docket of the present term be and the same is hereby closed.

Augusta Circuit.

5. J. M. C. Pollock et al. v. G. F. Cox, ordinary, for use, etc. Argued.

6. Lizzie Evans v. Charleston & W. C. Ry. Co. Argued.

7. Sarah A. Smith v. Savannah Usher. Argued.

8. South Carolina & Georgia Ry. Co. v. Louisa Walls. Withdrawn.

9. M. Hillsinger v. Georgia Railroad Bank. Argued.

10 and 11. Emma Plunkett v. Georgia Chemical Works, and vice versa. Argued.

Observation Car on Washington and Southwestern Limited, Southern Railway.

On June 1st the Southern railway will make another improvement in their already famous Washington and Southwestern Limited trains between Atlanta and New York by placing in service an elegant Pullman Palace Sleeping Car with observation end. First car southbound will leave New York June 1st; first car northbound will leave Atlanta June 3d. This will be a handsome addition to those superb trains, making them in every respect the most up to date and perfectly appointed trains in the country.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

200 dozen hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, 5c.

150 dozen sheer linen hand-embroidered and initial Handkerchiefs, 8 1-3c.

300 dozen samples sheer fine linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 50c; your choice for 12½c.

75 dozen Gents' fine linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, soft finished, Monday sale 12½c.

Large assortment Bretonne Scarfs, 2 yards long, for 25c up.

75 patterns India linen and Swiss Embroideries, 8 to 9 inches wide, from 10c yard up.

Fine assortment of all over Embroideries, 22 inches wide, from 40c yard up.

100 dozen Ladies' fine Vests, silk taped in pink, blue and white, 10c.

Sample lot of fine finishing braids, 12-yard lengths, 10c.

50 patterns black Chantilly and Guipure Lace Inserting and Edges, from 5c yard up.

Lace House,

28 Whitehall St.

Direct Importers.

Southern Pacific Co.

Sunset Route.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

$67.35 Atlanta to Los Angeles

And Return. . . . .

Rate open to public.

Tickets good going via New Orleans, returning through San Francisco, Salt Lake, Denver and Northern routes.

ON SALE JUNE 23d TO JULY 6th.

Limit to return September 6th.

Ordinary SLEEPER ATLANTA to LOS ANGELES $6.00 per double berth.

For further particulars address

W. R. FAGAN,

T. P. AGENT,

10 Kimball House, ATLANTA, GA.

11 YEARS OLD.

TRADE MARK magnus

Murray Hill Club.

THAT'S ALL!

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

IN

General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

S. B. Turman

Is a candidate for county commissioner from the country to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Walker, and solicits the votes and influence of his friends and the public at large; subject to primary of June 7th. Register!

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner from the country to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. B. F. Walker, subject to such primary or other action as may be ordered by the democratic executive committee of the county. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability, with an eye single to the best interests of the whole county, and ask the support of the people in my candidacy. Respectfully,

April 25, 1899.

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 31.—Forecast: North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Thursday, preceded by showers on the coast; fair Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Eastern and Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; fresh southwest to southeast winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature 78
Daily rnomal temperature 72
Highest temperature 87
Lowest temperature 66
Total rainfall during 24 hours .. .. .00
Deficiency of precipitation 4.42

General Weather Report.

Daily normal temperature 87

Reports received at Atlanta, Ga., on May 31, 1899. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

STATION.	Temperature....	Maximum Temperature....	Rainfall in last 12 hours
New York, clear	76	82	.00
Norfolk, cloudy	82	90	T
Charlotte, cloudy	76	92	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	82	90	.00
Wilmington, clear	74	82	.00
Charleston, cloudy	76	84	.00
Augusta, cloudy	74	90	.14
Savannah, rain	80	92	T
Jacksonville, pt. cl'dy	80	92	.00
Atlanta, pt. cl'dy	82	86	.00
Tampa, clear	82	90	.00
Mobile, clear	80	84	T
Montgomery, clear	88	94	.00
Vicksburg, pt. cl'dy	86	88	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	82	86	T
Palestine, cloudy	86	90	.00
Galveston, pt. cl'dy	80	84	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cl'dy ..	80	82	.00
Buffalo, clear	68	76	T
Detroit, cloudy	74	80	.24
Chicago, pt. cl'dy	74	80	.00
Memphis, clear	84	86	.00
Chattanooga, clear	80	88	.00
Knoxville, pt. cl'dy	80	84	.00
Cincinnati, cloudy	70	80	.62
St. Paul, pt. cl'dy	68	74	.00
St. Louis, clear	80	82	.40
Kansas City, rain	78	86	.04
Omaha, clear..	78	82	.00
Huron, clear	70	74	.00
Rapid City, clear	70	72	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Southern railway will place on sale, effective June 1st to September 30, 1899, the usual raduced rates round trip tickets to Summen tourist points, good for return passage until October 31st.

Also for trains leaving Atlanta Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings, very low rate week-end tickets will be sold to nearby points, good to return on Monday following date of sale.

Week-end rates to St. Simon's island $6.00; to Cumberland island $6.50; to Tybee $6.00.

Vote for Clifford L. Anderson for County Commissioner Primary June 7th. Register.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro......	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville...	6 55 am
*3	Savannah.. ..	7 25 am	*2	Savannah....	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville......	8 00 am	‡104	Hapeville.....	8 30 am
*105	Griffin..	9 00 am	‡108	Jonesboro......	12 10 pm
‡109	Hapeville	9 35 am	‡110	Hapeville......	2 20 pm
*11	Macon........	11 20 am	*12	Macon..	4 05 pm
‡111	Jonesboro......	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville......	4 40 pm
‡113	Hapeville......	3 30 pm	‡114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
‡115	Hapeville.	5 45 pm	*116	Griffin..	6 45 pm
*1	Savannah.	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah....	8 30 pm
117	Hapeville......	7 50 pm	118	Jonesboro......	11 10 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
119	Hapeville....	10 45 am	120	Hapeville......	9 10 am
121	Hapeville	2 05 pm	122	Hapeville	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
3	Nashville. ..	7 30 am	2	Nashville......	8 15 am
73	Marietta.........	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
71	Chattanooga....	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta.........	5 30 pm
1	Nashville	7 30 pm	4	Nashville......	8 35 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery...	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery ..	5 25 am
‡34	Selma.............	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery....	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma.............	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	4 10 pm
12	College Park .	7 05 am	11	College Park....	5 40 am
14	LaGrange.........	8 20 am	13	College Park....	8 00 am
16	College Park....	10 00 am	15	Palmetto........	12 59 pm
18	College Park...	2 15 pm	17	College Park...	12 11 pm
20	Palmetto. ...	2 45 pm	19	College Park...	2 30 pm
22	College Park...	3 50 pm	21	College Park..	4 25 pm
24	College Park...	5 50 pm	23	LaGrange........	5 35 pm
26	College Park...	7 45 pm	25	College Park...	6 20 pm
28	College Park...	12 25 am	27	College Park...	11 15 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN.			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	LaGrange.......	10 20 am	41	West Point......	8 [illegible] am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will leave from Union passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta........	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta......	7 30 am
‡9	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
	Covington......	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta.	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta.	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	5 00 pm
25	Lithonia.	3 35 pm	10	Conyers.........	6 25 pm
‡27	Augusta............	8 20 pm	*4	Augusta............	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk.........	5 15 am	‡402	Washington...	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington....	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk..........	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Lv Atlanta for Knoxville........................ 8 15 am
Ar Atlanta from Knoxville...................... 7 35 pm
‡Daily.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received up to 12 m., June 15, 1899, for the erection of a new convent building to be built on the foundation on the corner of Duval and Market streets, Jacksonville, Fla. Plans and specifications can be had by applying to Very Rev. W. J. Kenny. All bidders will be required to accompany bids with a certified check for five hundred dollars, and the successful bidder must give a surety bond to the extent of 50 per cent of contract price, for faithful fulfillment of same. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The successful bidder will also be required to employ home labor. Address

VERY REV. W. J. KENNY,
Jacksonville, Fla.

5-30-3t eod